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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE WAR!

Rumored Armistice!

FOR 25 DAYS!

To Allow Elections!

FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY!

A Riot in Paris!

CAUSED BY FLOURENS!

Government Officials

ARE FORCIBLY DETAINED

At the Hotel de Ville!

ORDER FINALLY RESTORED!

By the National Guards!

THE METZ TREASON!

Royal Order of the Day!

PAMPHLET FROM NAPOLEON!

Reviews His Campaign!

CAUSES OF HIS DEFEATS!

Secret of German Successes!

ADDRESS FROM GARIBALDI!

Scolds the United States!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

ARMAIRS AT METZ—A PLOT FAILS.

LONDON, November 3.—There has been no disturbance at Metz since the capitulation. The reported refusal of the garrison and town to surrender had its origin in a plot by the citizens and those soldiers who were not satisfied with the turn of affairs, to seize the arms in the arsenals and make forcible resistance to the entrance of Prussians. The consummation of the design was prevented by the Imperial Guard.

The plot failed, however, as the Prussians obtained possession of the secrets and plans of the conspirators, and took immediate measures to guard all barracks where prisoners were confined, also stationing strong outposts in all quarters of the city to avert surprises. In spite of these precautions, the inhabitants attempted to break open the arsenal and secure the chassepots stored there, of which there were an enormous number. The guard were called out, and they charged the mass of people, dispersing them right and left. All is quiet now.

General Manteuffel is to command the first German army.

A portion of the army at Metz is to be under Frederick Charles will operate in the vicinity of [illegible] PARIS.

It is stated by the [illegible] that the supply of men in Paris is sufficient to meet the actual necessities of those within for another fortnight. The French had only [illegible] prisoners on their hands at noon on the 1st inst.

A CONGRESS OF FRENCH GE[illegible].

Marshal Bazaine, Le Boeuf, Canrobert and Prince Murat have arrived at Wilhelmshohe, and seventy-five other French officers of inferior grades are also domiciled at Cassel, all evidently having the same destination. The grand congregation of Generals is to be convoked by the Emperor of the German from King Wilhelm at Napoleon's request ordering all the French army corps commanders to report themselves.

THINGS WITH KING WILLIAM.

M. Thiers was admitted to an audience with the King of Prussia. The conference lasted three hours. A military council was held at Versailles on Wednesday morning, in which Bismarck participated. In the afternoon Thiers was closeted with Bismarck for a long time.

BISMARCK'S REPLY TO EARL GRANVILLE'S OFFERS.

Bismarck, replying to Earl Granville's offers of mediation through Count Bernstoff, Prussian Minister to London, says there will be no obstacle offered by him to French elections for members of the Legislative Assembly, but the consent of the French Provisional Government to the holding of such elections is wanting. He fears that Paris, misinterpreting England's motive in offering to mediate, may refuse to entertain propositions. He declares that Prussia is willing to receive, and earnestly consider, any proposition from France. He seems to convey with it a genuine desire for peace.

MOVEMENTS OF THE GERMANS.

The Prussians have commenced a movement northward from Soissons. A body of horse are reported to be in Hirson, in the province of Aisne.

AN ARMISTICE PROPOSED.

It is reported that Thiers has proposed, at Versailles, an armistice on the basis suggested by the British Minister, and that the proposition will be made, if it has not already been accepted by the Prussians. Thiers expresses great satisfaction with the course pursued by England.

THE BOMBS FROM PARIS.

The last of the English and American families which will be permitted to leave Paris took their departure this morning. At last advices Washburne was preparing to leave.

The message and address of the American ambassador to the Republic of especial praise.

King William has issued a royal order congratulating his army on their late successes.

THE TREACHERY AT METZ.

The *Independance Belge* says: "We daily receive *thirty-four* escaped officers of Bazaine's army. Their testimony is conclusive as to the treachery of their commander. The municipal officers of Metz have issued an address to the inhabitants, exhorting them to patience under misfortune for which they are not responsible. The address is history will exonerate the people of Metz from any share in the ignominy of their commander."

THE METZ CAPITULATION—A SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENT.

The evening journals print a supplementary agreement in regard to the capitulation of Metz, by which the Prussians grant the right to the French civil officials to remove or remain at their option, undisturbed in person or property. None of the inhabitants either in their civil or military capacity are to be interfered with or held responsible for any previous act or for their political opinions. The sick and wounded officers have every care and facilities of officers or soldiers serving in the armies of France are not to be molested in any of their rights. The public property, with archives and papers, is to have protection. The mode of disposing of wounded prisoners is also prescribed.

A CHARGE REPEATED.

The charge is reiterated by the Prussians that Col. Waldensel, of the Queen's Guard, was betrayed and murdered near Bourget by scouts of Star of trace treachery displayed by the French.

THE RESISTANCE AT DIJON.

The Prussian forces which operated against Dijon met an obstinate resistance before the town on the 29th. William of Baden captured the heights on which the French forces were posted, when the latter retreated, and on the next day the authorities surrendered.

NOTHING OF INTEREST FROM PARIS.

There is nothing of interest in the military reports from before Paris. It is alleged that Bazaine is approaching of the surrender of Paris and the French forces generally.

BOMBARDMENT OF CARLSRUHE—FIRE BREAKS OUT IN THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED LIBRARY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Times of this evening publishes a version of Napoleon's pamphlet on the campaign of 1870 and the causes which led to the overthrow of Sedan.

The Emperor recalls to mind his memorable hand lost after the declaration of war, and the misgivings with which he listened to the cry "On to Berlin." He says his plan was to mass 150,000 men at Metz, 100,000 at Strasburg, and 50,000 at Chalons, and to cross the Rhine near Hagueneau with a large force, in order to separate Southern Germany from the Northern Confederation. He hoped to win the first great battle and secure the alliance of Austria and Italy with France in imposing neutrality on Bavaria, Baden and Wurtemburg. The defects in the French military system, and delay in bringing up men and material, defeated this plan. He enumerated the difficulties encountered, but acquits the War office of blame.

The Germans having had ample time to bring their forces into the field, the French were outnumbered and put on the defensive. A new plan was necessary, involving a retreat on Chalons. This the Regency disapproved as discouraging to the public, and the Emperor was urged to resume the offensive, yielding his conviction to McMahan's advice and plans, which were adopted.

He alludes to his situation after he had given up command of the army, and when his name and authority were ignored at Paris, as exceedingly painful. He acquiesced in the march for the relief of Metz, though conscious of the danger of that enterprise. He describes operations and analyzes the battles which preceded the surrender at Sedan, and gives an account of his interviews with Bismarck and the King of Prussia.

The pamphlet closes with the declaration that the German successes are due to superiority of numbers, improved artillery, rigorous discipline, respect for authority and the military and patriotic spirit of the people, which absorbs all other interests and opinions. It censures the loose habits introduced by the African war in which the French regular troops had been engaged, which is inconsistent as want of discipline, lack of cohesion, absence of order, carelessness of bearing and excess of luggage carried by infantry. The efficiency of the army was weakened, too, by the excesses of opposition in the Corps Legislatif and of the Republican press in introducing into it a spirit of criticism and insubordination.

QUOTING PRECEDENTS.

The German official papers recall the fact that France refused an armistice to Austria in 1866 until the latter had accepted peace preliminaries of peace, and that the first Napoleon always refused to grant peace without territorial indemnity.

THE SWISS FRONTIER.

The Swiss troops have been withdrawn from the French frontier.

AN ORDER OF THE DAY FROM GARIBALDI.

General Garibaldi, in an order of the day, reproaches the Republic for their failure to act for mutual defence. "Switzerland," he say, "is kept down by the cash boxes of her great bankers. With her lifted finger she might have kept France from Mentz, but she allowed him to slaughter the Spanish nation." Referring to the United States, the General says, "one of Washington's great family barely permits the public to fling a word of sympathy to the brave descendants of General Lafayette. Thou who first proclaimed the emancipation of races—classical land of liberty, home of the exile—wilt thou abandon us in this struggle of giants, thy sister nation, who marched and died again and again in the cause of human progress." Heroic struggle," he continues, "France is in ruins, because her army of braves was led by the apostate of tyrants. But the nation is here. It has risen as one man, and will make the old autocrat of Prussia repent his inhuman butchery."

The order closes with an appeal to the soldiers, declaring that their courage is unquestionable, but that they want coolness and discipline, so indispensible in war.

[Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

THE REPORTED ARMISTICE.

LONDON, 8 P. M., Nov. 3.—There is no confirmation received of the report that the armistice has been definitely concluded. The rumor was in circulation this morning, but received contradiction in the evening. The conflicting reports caused a commotion in the Stock Exchange, and all kinds of securities, including American, fluctuated violently.

GENERAL WAR NOTES.

From officers of high rank escaped from Metz the *Independance Belge* learns that the protest relative to the magazines and mines was dictated by fears of some sort of desperation, such as followed the surrender of Lyon. The soldiers insisted on fighting either for escape or the encouragement of the siege, and General Changarnier and Clinchant decided to make a sortie, even after the surrender was known, but could not muster a sufficient organized force.

The Government has issued a decree declaring that the children of all citizens killed in the war will be adopted by the nation.

Thiers arrived at the Paris Government on the 30th and announced the Metz capitulation. An immense meeting was held at the Hotel de Ville. The Mayors of the Departments of the Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne and Oise were present. Jules Favre made a patriotic address. He said the Government are determined to carry on the war to the last army. They would soon attack the besiegers, break through their lines and join hands with the troops from the provinces. Arago and Ferry also spoke in the same strain.

THE PARIS GOVERNMENT AGREES TO AN ARMISTICE—FLOURENS GETS UP A RIOT.

TOURS, November 3.—The Republic publish extracts from the *Journal Officiel* of Paris of the 1st, from which it is understood the Paris government has decided to accept an armistice, and that Flourens, who awaited a pretext, raised a temporary riot. The *Journal Officiel* says the Hotel de Ville was invaded and a committee of public safety proclaimed. The members of the Provisional Government were detained for several hours. About eight o'clock Trochu, Arago and Ferry were freed from the hands of the rioters by battalions of National Guards. Ferry, Garnier Pages, Simon, General Lavalette and the commander of the 106th regiment were still held prisoners. It was not until three in the morning that these lamentable acts were repressed by the interference of some battalions of National Guards, who ran up in great numbers and took a position around the Hotel de Ville, headed by Ferry.

The court yards were occupied by Mobiles, whilst several detachments of National Guards and Carbineers were clearing the halls from the mob. At the same time the National Guards, occupying the square, quays and Rue de Rivoli, shouted enthusiastic greetings in honor of Trochu as he passed in front of the troops.

The report of the day's events concludes as follows: "With the armistice tendered are connected other advantages, which Paris can easily construe without any necessity of presenting them here, and now the government of National defense is upbraided with its acquiescence as having been weak, perhaps treacherous. A feeble minority, which cannot aim at representing the sentiments of the Parisian population, taking advantage of public emotion, tries to supercede by violence a government which is conscious of having protected interests such as it was never given to any Government to harmonize—the interests of a city of two millions of inhabitants shut up within their walls, and interests of an unlimited liberty. I have participated in this arduous task, and you can rely on your continuance will be for you for the future against our enemies, both without and within. [Signed] "TROCHU."

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE.

TOURS, November 3.—The conditions of the proposed armistice are the following:

Its duration will be twenty-five days. The inhabitants will have liberty to bring in food during this interval. Free elections will be held in all departments.

The Paris government, owing to the events that took place lately, is resolved to consult the people of Paris as to the maintenance of authority conferred upon it. A vote was to take place to-day.

It is not known here yet whether the armistice has been concluded.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT MARSEILLES.

Alphonse Gent, appointed to succeed Esquiros as Government Administrator at Marseilles, was wounded by a pistol shot. He had previously addressed a dispatch from Lyons to the municipality of Marseilles, announcing that he would arrive there yesterday, and declaring he came with but one thought, to save the nation, to save the Republic, and could assist the authorities in that great task.

At five in the evening a dispatch reached Tours stating that he had been shot.

Gambetta immediately sent the following telegram to the authorities of Marseilles: "My friends—Administrator Gent was the object of an ignoble attack. Make a supreme appeal to the people to permit no longer violence and crime."

To M. Gent the Minister addressed a dispatch saying: "I am horror-struck by the thought that one to whom the Republic owes so much can be thus basely attacked. I am sure all good people must condemn the crime. All not desiring to be considered accomplices in it will acknowledge your rights, sealed with your blood, to rule in the name of the Government. I anxiously await news that the would-be murderer has been delivered up to justice."

BAZAINE'S ALLEGED TREACHERY.

The *Moniteur* presents a long report made by Valcour, as official who escaped from Metz, charging Marshal Bazaine with treachery. It says Bazaine had but one motive, that was master of the political situation in France. A complete history is given of the campaign under Bazaine, in the course of which it is shown that the Marshal opposed all proposals for a general sortie from the fortress.

KING WILLIAM AND PRINCE CHARLES SUMMONED BEFORE THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE, AT PARIS.

A telegram from Angiers reports that a balloon landed there yesterday with favorable news from Paris. The Paris *Opinion Nationale* of the 29th contains a summons addressed to King William and Prince Fredrick Charles to appear personally or by proxy before the tribunal of Free Masons, in Paris, to answer to charges of perjury, their case to be adjudged by default should they not appear. The document is duly signed by the officers of the Grand Lodge of Paris.

NO NEWS FROM THIERS OR THE LOIRE.

TOURS, Nov. 3.—The Government has no news from the mission of Theirs, and there are no official advices from the army on the river Loire.

BAD NEWS FROM MARSEILLES.

From Marseilles very unfavorable reports in regard to the conduct of the people. Some excesses have been committed, and it is said the newly appointed administrator was shot at on the occasion of his assumption of the municipal council.

DESPERATION AT LYONS.

The authorities of Lyons have published a resolution that it would be better to submit to any hardship rather than surrender the town. "Lyons shall be defended to the death. None shall leave the place in anticipation of the struggle, save women, children and old men. All others who escape or seek to escape shall be considered intamous and dealt with as traitors."

THE TREASON AT METZ.

The journals of Tours declare that the more the facts in regard to the surrender of Metz become known, the more it is evident that Bazaine's course was treasonable. Much stress is laid upon the manner in which the officers and men were deceived in regard to the condition of the finances. The fact that 40,000,000 francs and enormous quantities of munitions were delivered to the enemy is also dwelt upon as evidence of treason.

FROM GERMANY.

THE ARMY OF PRINCE CHARLES.

BERLIN, November 3.—Several corps of the army of Prince Frederick Charles, which has successfully concluded the investment of Metz, have been detailed to operate against Thionville and other fortified cities in North France. Several divisions have already taken up their march against Thionville.

ROYAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

BERLIN, November 2.—The following royal order of the day is published this morning:

Letters of the Confederate Army—Their Value to the Historian and Biographer.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870. VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 247.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Missing Steamer Varuna—The Raid on Brooklyn Distilleries—Formidable Resistance Repelled by the Military—An American's Observations of the European War—The War Between the New York Central and Erie Railways—Fraudulent Registration—Telegraph Convention—The Bergen Tunnel.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, November 3, 1870.

THE MISSING VARUNA.

Nothing has yet been heard of the missing steamship Varuna, now so long overdue at Galveston, from this port. The friends and relatives of those on board are alarmed as to their probable fate. Notwithstanding the absence of all intelligence, Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., the owners of the vessel, have hopes that something favorable will yet be received from her, as they have faith in her staunchness and ability to weather almost any gale.

THE RAID ON BROOKLYN DISTILLERIES.

The raid upon two illicit distilleries of the Fifth ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, was a most exciting affair, and will be resumed again this morning and continued until the illicit still in that section is destroyed. The liveliest incident of the expedition was manifested by all the United States officers, both military and civil, with the single exception of Gen. Vodges, who commanded, and who is said to have kept twelve hundred men waiting on him while he leisurely ate his breakfast. This interval of an hour put the inhabitants of Mt. Hope Ward, and gave them an opportunity of forming a sort of mob organization and of removing a portion of their appliances for whiskey making. The excitement in the vicinity of the operations was intense and a mob numbering between four and five thousand resisted the attempts of the United States officials. As the military approached one of the largest distilleries was surrounded by a cordon of fences. A heavy fire of pistols, guns and iron bolts was received from the roofs in the vicinity. The officers kept close to the fence while the men pulled it down and with their bayonets lowered charged on the mob which retired hastily, but defiantly, into an adjoining yard, where again, from every position of advantage they could gain they showered down a hailstorm of improvised projectiles. This fence was torn down by order of Colonel Browne, commander of the marines, and the troops renewed the charge, driving the riotous crowd into still a third enclosure, from which they were in turn driven at the point of the bayonet to a further retreat in rear of the building itself, and the mob then rushed in great disorder through the liquor store into York street, and was instantly swallowed up by the crowd of angry lookers on. In each of these assaults the marines were exposed to a heavy fire, which fortunately did little injury, the mob, during their position assiduously secure to justify them in stopping to take aim. In each of the diffent enclosures, broken into by the marines there was found a store of brickbats, evidently laid by for use. The stern determination of Col. Browne, and Capt. Mackay, the second in command, and the gallant bravery of the marines, won the place against a fierce and desperate resistance, and the victory was but suitably accorded. As we go to press the last of the whiskey scoundrels had retired, Col. Browne posted men with loaded weapons and fixed bayonets upon the sheds, and prominent points in the neighborhood. There was not a point in the vicinity that was not covered by their muskets. The Colonel notified the citizens in this vicinity that the first man who endeavored to repeat the attack upon his command should be killed. There was accordingly no further outbreak, though a sullen crowd hung loweringly around the troops. At an early hour this morning a riotous crowd was collected at various points around the navy yard, and steam tugs are now waiting to convey the assistant assessors, marines and troops to such points as are designated. Much excitement exists.

AN AMERICAN'S OBSERVATIONS IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The *Times* of to-morrow will contain a report of an interview with Dr. Sims, late Surgeon-in-Chief of the Anglo-American ambulance, which has done such good service in France. Dr. Sims witnessed the battle of Bazeilles, the battle of Sedan and the surrender of the Emperor, and also accompanied McMahon after the latter was wounded. He describes the equipment of the French troops as wretched. He saw whole batteries of artillery abandoned on the field of Sedan while the battle was raging because there was no ammunition. The conduct of the French soldiers in earlier battles he describes as heroic, but states that they soon began to lose all confidence in their generals, and fell into disorder for want of food, spread demoralization among them. France he considers has no General capable of commanding more than a few thousand men. He states that from the very outstart the commissariat was miserably inadequate. At Sedan he saw a large drove of starving horses and eating the raw flesh. The equipment of the Prussian army and all its appointments he describes as perfect, and expresses high terms of the ability of the Prussian officers. He says the French loss in killed and wounded at Sedan was 15,000. In that battle the Bavarian contingent alone, which went into battle 60,000 strong, lost one-fourth in killed and wounded. He is convinced that Prussian accounts exceed the actual loss of the Germans.

Dr. Sims confirms the horrible cruelty of the Bavarians in burning Bazeilles to the ground, destroying men, women and children and shooting those who attempted to escape. He also states that the rumors both for a year before, during and since the war about the ill health of the Emperor and sickly nature of the Prince Imperial are utterly false.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The war between the New York Central and Erie Railroads, on account of the new road Suspension Bridge and Erie junction, is waxing warm. Jay Gould and his staff of legal and railway engineers are to-day for Buffalo, with a determination to force, if possible, a settlement of the impending difficulties. One of the bridges of the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction road has been burned, and it is alleged was purposely fired. The Michigan Central and Canada Southern road is anxious to find an outlet, independent of the New York Central, and have decided, it is said, to give the new line their heartly support.

POLITICAL.

A large mass meeting of Republicans was held this evening at Cooper Institute to ratify the State nominations.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee to-night a communication from the State Central Committee was received, asking for a conference or conference in regard to the contemplated reorganization of the Republican party, and gave the Cooper Institute meeting as the place. No action was taken beyond referring to the executive committee of twenty-one.

EFFECTIVE WORK OF THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

The number of illicit stills captured in Brooklyn yesterday by Revenue officers was three, and that of mash tubs of course much greater. To-morrow will probably suffice to finish the work in that district, after which it is expected the government officials will direct their attention to the Twelfth ward, equally notorious for illicit distilling. The presence of the military in such force prevented any interference with revenue officers.

THE CULPRIT SENTENCED.

In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Judges Woodruff and Blatchford presiding, judgment was rendered in the case of Terrence Quinn, convicted of fraudulent registration. Quinn was sentenced for two years to the Penitentiary and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

A call is issued for a Convention of Telegraph Superintendents here at the time of the inauguration of the Morse statue next spring, to consult and take measures to improve the telegraph labor. Geo. B. Prescott has been appointed Electrician of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

FRAUDULENT REGISTRATION.

George Strong, colored, for illegal registration, was to-day sentenced by Judge Dowling to six months in the penitentiary.

The United States Grand Jury has indicted several parties, yet unarrested, for fraudulent registration.

BAD APPOINTMENTS.

Judge Woodruff to-day stated that he may have inadvertently appointed some unworthy men as supervisors under the election law, which would disqualify them as soon as their unfitness was made known to him.

TROUBLE SETTLED.

The trouble between the Department of Parks and the Superintendent concerning the new Arsenal building has been arranged by mutual compromise, and a number of dismissed workmen have been re-employed.

THE BERGEN TUNNEL.

Under a new agreement just made the Erie road begins to run its cars through Bergen Tunnel, which they now control and it is said are about to open to the earth above at the expense of one million of dollars.

NEW PASSENGER RATES.

A new list of passenger rates has been adopted by the Pennsylvania Central, New York Central, Erie, etc., to many prominent southern points. They are a trifle higher than the old figures.

OVERDUE.

The steamer Idaho, several days overdue, has among her passengers 210 Canadians who served in the Papal Zouaves and some of whom were wounded during the attack of Italian troops on Rome.

$100,000 IN BONDS STOLEN.

A tin box containing $100,000 in U. S. 5-20 registered bonds was stolen from the safe of Wm. J. Happin, a lawyer in Wall street, today.

OBITUARY.

Among the deaths to-day was Chas. Peters, actor aged 35, and Nicholas Phillips, formerly editor of the *National Advocate*, aged ninety-eight.

THE REGISTRY INSPECTION.

To-day was the day for the inspection of the registry. But very few names were challenged.

PERSONAL.

Charles Cushman and Wm. C. Prime were among the passengers by the Scotia, arrived to-day.

CONVICTED.

John Hart, the head of a Philadelphia gang of counterfeiters has been convicted at Trenton, N. J.

Worst Fears Realized—The Steamship Varuna Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LAKE CITY, Fla., November 3.—The steamship Varuna, Captain Joseph Spencer, which sailed from New York October 15th for Galveston, Texas, foundered on the night of the 28th, off Jupiter inlet, Fla. All on board, except the second mate and four men were lost.

MARY A. STINEBAUGH, who graduated from Oberlin College in 1835, and who has lately become somewhat noted as a Methodist preacher, was married a couple of Sundays ago, at Palermo, to the Rev. Henry J. Bradford, a Methodist minister. Just before the Marriage ceremony, Miss Stinebaugh stood before the conference, which was in session at Palermo; after which she stepped from the pulpit to the altar, when the marriage took place.

THE CAPITAL.

The English Mission—Revenue Collections—Secretary Cox Correspondence—Funding Loan—Indian Policy, &c., &c.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 3.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

It is believed by gentlemen intimate with the President that he has determined to appoint General Schenck as Minister to England. It is also asserted that the position was offered by letter to that gentleman.

REVENUE COLLECTION.

The Revenue collections for the year ending June 30, were $168,560,109, against $143,077,988 the previous fiscal year. New York State paid the largest amount, $36,391,595. Ohio next, $19,563,793, Illinois, $18,804,366, Pennsylvania, $16,748,704; Massachusetts, $10,864,060. Other States paid less than $10,000,000 each.

COX CORRESPONDENCE.

The President states that he does not for the present propose to publish the correspondence in relation to the retirement of General Cox.

VISITED THE PRESIDENT.

Lady Young, wife of Governor General of Canada, with Mrs. Thornton, wife of the British Minister, visited the President and Mrs. Grant to-day.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell this morning received another subscription of $50,000 to the new loan from a New York bank.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

An order has been sent to the commanding officer at New Orleans to use his force if necessary to carry out the election law.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

It has been ascertained that the President is determined to carry out his Indian policy to the fullest extent practicable.

THE PENDING ELECTIONS.

Yesterday Senators Morton and Thayer had a long conference with the President in relation to the impending elections.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

In all the executive departments leaves are being granted to clerks to go home to vote.

STATE NEWS.

EAST BRADY is to have a $75,000 bank.

NEW CASTLE has a free reading room.

The rolling mill at Kittanning is to be started up.

The Indiana new court house will be finished next month.

TIONESTA has two bridge companies, but no bridge over the Allegheny.

WITHIN the past year the Harrisburg Bar has lost four of its members.

OUR sprightly contemporary, the Oil City *Times*, has ceased to exist. It is a pity.

DR. JOHN CHAWEN has been re-elected Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, of Harrisburg.

THE Oil City *Register* is to issue a daily from that office in a short time. It is to be called the *Daily Register*.

THE appointment of Hon. John W. Douglas, of Erie, to the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is quite probable.

DAVID WELTY, JR., of Union Clearfield county, was killed by a plate of iron falling on him from the roof of a shed he was building last week.

LAST week Edw. Lee, of Houston, Clearfield county, was operating a stump machine, when he was caught in the machinery and so seriously injured as to cause his death.

THE waters of the Allegheny river, up to the present writing, have not been this fall up to a rafting stage. Fears are felt that navigation will set in before the water raises, thus destroying the rafting business for this season.

A FEW days ago, Mrs. Wm. Ash, residing in West Salem township, Mercer county, gave birth to three children—two girls and a boy, and a girl, their average weight being four and a half pounds.

ON Tuesday afternoon, Erie, Meadville and the oil regions were felt the effects of an earthquake. The Titusville *Herald* says it was the concussion of the nitro-glycerine explosion at Pithoville, Ohio.

RECENTLY, at M'Laughlin's tannery, in Perry county, Eddy College, about five years of age, became entangled by his clothes and was pulled under a log that was being rolled into a saw mill and crushed to death.

A HOD-CARRIER named Ed. Heffman, of Titusville, had five hundred dollars in a bank, and the cashier made a job of the mistake of $500, giving Heffman $1,000. The hod-carrier carried the extra $500 back to the cashier as soon as he discovered the mistake. All honor to the hod-carrier.

THE Huntingdon Post Office was burglarized last week. The safe was blown open with powder, and the burglars left behind them the following articles, carried away: Three silver watches, 100 pen-knives, a leather satchel, three registered letters, $30 worth of stamps, and about $20 in money.

THE death of Mrs. Sarah Adams, for two years a paralytic, and the mother of four children within it. The inhabitants of the house were Germans, and two of them were confined to bed with a malignant fever. Nine people composed the family, and five escaped. Those who perished were Sarah Bacher aged 17 years; Mary Bacher aged 9 years, Michael Bacher aged 7 years, and a little grand-daughter named Mary Cockaine, aged 4 years. The fire was successful, although very ill, in rescuing his wife and two little children and then fell from the ladder, which he was mounting, insensible.

IN Conemaugh township, Indiana county, last week, two children of Alex. Lyons were injured by an infuriated cow. The cow attempted to toss the babies, after having her horn into the sleeve of her dress, tearing it to the elbow. They not attempted to rescue his sister, and was tossed during the fight by the cow; the cow then jumped after him and gored him through the lower bowels, carried him some distance, and then threw him off. The little girl got on its feet and would have told his sister that his insides were coming out, and laid down, where he laid for about an hour. Little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

TUESDAY evening, about eight o'clock, says the Titusville *Herald*, a shooting affray occurred in East Sugarcreek, in which two men were dangerously wounded. One man, named T. Farrel, was shot in the shoulder, receiving a very severe though not fatal wound. The other man's name we could not learn, further than that he was nicknamed "Slotty," was shot through the left breast, and will probably die. One of the men engaged in the affray was arrested by the citizens, and is now in custody. One or both of the guns are known, and will probably be captured, as information has been given to the proper authorities.

OIL ITEMS.

HAD not the earthquake felt on Tuesday in the oil regions something to do with the big excitement in Wall street that day?

A NEW fifty-barrel well was struck upon the James McCray farm this week, which would seem to indicate that the old "three hundred dollar wells" has about gone in this vicinity.

W. J. BRANDEEL, of Oil City, has been appointed superintendent of the pipe line now on the O. C. & A. R., A. V. and P. E. roads, with power to move from point to point at will.

GEORGE IRWIN WELL, struck a day or two since upon the Wilkinstract, West Hickory, was reported yesterday as doing fully 250 barrels daily, and promises to be as fine a well as any yet struck in this locality.

THE Titusville *Courier* gives this as a sample of book-keeping at "Bed Hot," in the oil country: "Jim Wilson came to Pithole from here the day the big tree fell. Tom Horner one week after. Received of Jim Wilson ($5) dollars in the day Jack got drunk. Jim spent the whole bill the day that Smith's well was torpedoed."

A WELL owned by Owston & Sowers, on Cherry Run, commenced testing on Thursday, October 20th, and soon commenced throwing oil at the rate of 108 barrels per day. It may be set down as a 200 barrel well. The *Times* says this strike opens up a small strip of territory lying between Charley Run and Various Runs.

IN visiting the wells of the oil region one is struck with the originality of the oil operator. You see it sticking around on the derricks; a drilling well will have the name in sight, "Oil or h—ll," "Grease or Chin," etc. Around producing wells where there are appreciations of fire—"Fools rush in with a cigar;" "Fools caught with lighted cigars in their mouths will be shot," etc. Shingles bearing such inscriptions as these stare one in the face wherever he turns.

THE Petroleum Centre *Record* says: Foster Station, on the Allegheny river, about eight miles below Franklin, is becoming an oil town of no mean importance. Among the other towns of oildom. Upwards of thirty wells are in various stages of completion, or in prospect. The principal part of these are located on the top of the hill, about a mile and a quarter from the railroad station, on what is known as the Prospect, Angell and Whitney tract. So far there is but one well completed, which is yielding 70 barrels of oil per day, and has averaged that amount since the first day it was struck. The depth of the wells have to be drilled is about 1,150 feet. A new well will be down in about ten days, which, it is thought, will satisfactorily test the premises.

OHIO.

A DRUNKEN farmer, in Clermont county, recently chopped down three hundred apple trees "to spite lietsey."

FIFTEEN thousand pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded accidentally, near Painesville, Ohio, Tuesday afternoon, blowing four men to pieces.

THE completed census of Ohio shows that State to have a population of 2,652,302, which is a gain of only 312,791 or thirteen per cent since 1860.

$100,000 IN BONDS STOLEN.

DR. GALLENTINE, the Cleveland murderer, a prominent member of the Congregational Church at Oberlin, and a society meeting is called to take action in his case.

MRS. MAYOCK, a respectable married lady, residing six miles from Eaton, Ohio, committed suicide Monday morning by cutting her throat with a razor. She died in a few moments after the act. No cause is known or assigned for the suicide.

A CLEVER Chicagoan, of magnificent appearance, who represented himself as the agent of a metallic roofing company, recently succeeded in procuring the signatures of several wealthy farmers in Ohio to blank promissory notes, which he subsequently filled out to suit himself, and had discounted. By this means he is supposed to have raised between $20,000 and $30,000.

A MRS. PHILLIPS, of Portsmouth, recently brought a suit against Willis Calhoun, a retail liquor dealer in that town, for $250 damages for selling her husband liquor, thus causing him to neglect his business. The suit is brought under the provisions of a law passed last winter holding the retailer responsible for any damages that may be done by the person to whom liquor is sold. The jury gave her a verdict for $175.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was occasioned among the colored people of West Fork, near Hamilton, Ohio, last week, by the refusal of the principal of the public school to teach their children with the white pupils. Three of the former took their places in the school room, as if their presence was a matter of common occurrence, and waited patiently until noon, but the teacher having heard of their advent, remained absent himself until he had consulted with the trustees, at whose advice he subsequently sent them home. The end is not yet, however, for the colored voters of the district have determined on testing the matter in the courts.

Apples enough remains of last season's crop to [illegible] and have been discovered in the [illegible] had been [illegible].

THE WEST.

DENVER has five shade-trees to every inhabitant.

THE two fire companies in Canton, Illinois, have voted to disband unless the city provides a fire-bell.

A GERMAN named George Valker committed suicide by hanging in a calaboose, at Denver, on the 26th ult.

MR. I. M. TAYLOR, of Lagrange, a short time since inadvertently leaned against a buzz-saw in full motion, and was instantly killed.

MISS MINNIE HINES, in Jennings county, was so badly frightened by burglars in the house, a few nights ago, that she lost her reason.

A FARMER near Waterloo, Iowa, sent his boy into the house to build a fire for dinner. The boy did it, as is attested by the ashes where the house stood.

IRON is *en route* for the Burlington Southwestern Railroad (Iowa) which is expected to be in working order into Van Buren county some time in December.

MISS BESSIE COLTON, of Cass county, Indiana, boasts that she was engaged to eight young gentlemen at the same time, and succeeded in keeping up the deception more than a year.

AT Rensselaer, Indiana, Saturday evening, there was to be a wedding, but no groom appeared. It was afterwards learned that he committed suicide because his intended was too good for him.

A FELLOW in Evansville, the other day, borrowed money of a girl to whom he was engaged, in order to pay fer a marriage license, and exceeded the money in procuring a license to marry another woman.

AN old and dillapidated dwelling, occupied by John Horn and family, in Gart county, Indiana, suddenly fell the other night while the occupants were in bed. One of the children was killed, and Mrs. H. was seqerely injured.

EATON RAPIDS, Michigan, has a magnetic spring on the farm of Mr. Hall, which, after drinking a quantity of water, went into a blacksmith's shop, sat on the anvil, which stuck fast to him and he had to have it amputated.

THE Cambridge, Illinois, *Gazette* says that the Rev. C. H. Zimmerman, recently appointed to the charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, has been adjudged insane and sent to Jacksonville. There is hope of his recovery with proper treatment.

IN Belgium only three counties show a loss in population; Antonagon, on account of a decline of the mining interests there; Manitou, which comprises the little group of Islands in Kake Michigan, which has no particular revenue except the fisheries.

A DES MOINES, Nov. 1, dispatch says: "A man named Killion spread arsenic on bread and left it, because the girl he loved said she wouldn't marry him. She heard how he had buttered his bread, and said she was only joking. She then had a doctor pump him out, and there is to be a wedding to-morrow."

THE Oskaloosa (Iowa) *Herald* gives the particulars of a fight in that place between two bridge contractors named Campbell and McCully, in which the former was held by two men until McCully bit off one of his ears. Campbell's ear was also bitten and gave McCully a terrible beating. The latter was placed under bonds to answer to the District Court.

A HOTEL at La Crosse, Wisconsin, has a pair of spirited horses that draw the omnibus; they are said to run away on an average once a week. The driver is a boy twelve years old, with no more pluck than muscle. The last time these horses ran away they tipped the omnibus, full of passengers, down an embankment ten feet high. Three persons were injured, but none very seriously.

LAST week, at Brownston, Ind., Frank Brown, in an angry mood, demolished a coal-oil lamp his wife was holding. With a stick of wood, saturating her clothes with the oil and cutting her hand with the broken glass. On lighting a match to extricate the glass from her hand, her clothing took fire and she was burned to death. Both parties are colored. Brown was arrested, but afterwards released.

A WILD white man, known only by the name of "Camanche Bill," and able to speak but very little English, recently presented himself to a Justice of the Peace in Leavenworth, Indiana, with a white woman, for the purpose of getting married. He said he had a large number of squaw wives, but had concluded to be married in our style, and go home to Pennsylvania (whence he was abducted forty years ago) in search of his friends.

MRS. NELLIE S. SHAW, at St. Louis, having lost a gold watch, it was traced to the possession of a colored waiter in the hotel where she was staying. The defendant's lawyer raised the point that, though married women might hold real estate, they had no rights to personalties. The law might have the watch back, as a matter of course, but how could that be stolen which was never owned? The Judge thought the point so fine that he adjourned the matter for consideration.

IN Blackhawk county, Iowa, there is a Mrs. Samuel Shoen, who is the mother of three pairs of twin boys and two pairs of twin girls, and in all, twelve boys and six girls, of whom arrived at manhood and womanhood, except one twin boy that died when three years old. Mrs. Shoen still survives her husband, and had at one time seven boys in the army. One pair of twins went through the war and died soon after within a few hours of each other, but thirty miles apart.

ON Saturday morning an old two-

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, NOV. 4, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 110@110¼.

SENATOR SCOTT of Pennsylvania has been in the city several days studying our interests, visiting our numerous industrial institutions and commingling with our manufacturers.

AND NOW comes the gratifying rumor that General Schenck is to be appointed Minister to England. His selection would afford a large measure of satisfaction and would be a wise and judicious one.

THE very important statement is made that the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is about to pass into the hands of the Pennsylvania Central Company, on a lease precisely similar to that given by the P. F. W. & C. R. R.

THE LATEST RUMOR in connection with the English mission is that Gen. Schenck will be appointed. As usual, many of the Democratic journals fly into a terrible condition of excitement, and are having a pleasant time sneering at the idea of such an appointment. They would and will do the same, whoever may be named. It is a kind of disease in the Democratic party and it should rather be pitied than condemned.

THE whiskey riot in New York seems to have been of much graver importance than the first dispatches intimated. The mobs who rallied under the banner of illicit rum were determined to prevent the operation of the law, and while they courted death by their wicked attacks on the soldiers, still it is gratifying to know that they were spared, and that the military accomplished what they set about to do without shedding blood. The authorities are determined to put an end to illicit distilling, and will hardly be intimidated by lawless mobs.

WHILE the Western States are making so much ado over the increase of their population shown by the last census, it is well enough for them to make some little examination in detail. As an illustration Hamilton county, Ohio, in 1830 had a population of 136,848, when the population of Allegheny county was but 138,290. In 1860 Hamilton county's population was 216,410, and that of Allegheny county 178,831. In 1870, however, a new state of things appears. The population of Hamilton county is 260,617, while the population of Allegheny county is 262,482, making Allegheny nearly two thousand ahead.

THE Leavenworth *Bulletin* has found out the ludicrous side of the late census. The fact that the population of nine-tenths of the different cities is much below what was claimed, renders the arrows of the *Bulletin* harmless, because their force is pretty well distributed over the whole Union, and is not turned directly against the special places named. It presents the following table to its readers:

Omaha, before the census	50,000
Omaha, after the census	13,000
Killed, wounded and missing	37,000
Council Bluffs, before the census	20,000
Council Bluffs, after the census	11,000
Lost in action	9,000
St. Joseph, before the census	40,000
St. Joseph, after the census	18,000
Not accounted for	22,000
Leavenworth, before the census	35,000
Leavenworth after the census	21,000
Gone to Congress	13,000
Kansas City, before the census	50,000
Kansas City, after the census	17,000
Killed, wounded and deserted	33,000

Chicago, New York and Philadelphia would have increased the lost amazingly.

A. W. HUMPHREYS delivered an address at the Fair of the American Institute on Tuesday evening, November 16th, on IRON AND ITS MANUFACTURE. The address is too long for us to more than briefly notice one or two of the leading points. Speaking of the early manufactures in the United States, he says the industry was extremely depressed until the first Tariff bill, in 1789, the rates of which were raised in 1792, and again in 1794, and that the quantity of iron made then steadily increased. In 1810 there were 186 furnaces in the United States, making 53,908 tons of iron. Starting from that year he presented the following tables:

In 1810 we made	54,000 tons.
In 1820 we made	130,000 tons.
In 1840 we made	142,000 tons.
In 1850 we made	165,000 tons.
In 1851 we made	191,000 tons.
In 1845 we made	200,000 tons.
In 1846 we made	347,000 tons.
In 1847 we made	215,000 tons.
In 1848 we made	486,000 tons.
In 1849 we made	795,000 tons.
In 1847 we made	800,000 tons.
In 1860 we made	884,000 tons.

In 1864 there were made 716,000 tons, and from then until the breaking out of the rebellion the yearly make was from 703,000 to 900,000 tons, varying slightly, increasing and decreasing year by year.

In 1861 the make was	947,000 tons.
In 1864 the make was	1,135,000 tons.
In 1865 the make was	931,000 tons.
In 1866 the make was	1,250,000 tons.
In 1867 the make was	1,461,000 tons.
In 1868 the make was	1,166,000 tons.
In 1869 the make was	1,916,000 tons.

England, during these years, had of course largely increased her production. In 1810 she made 200,000 tons, and gradually augmented this quantity, until in 1839 it first reached 1,000,000 tons.

In 1840	1,300,000 tons.
In 1847	2,000,000 tons.
In 1860	3,500,000 tons.
In 1864	3,000,000 tons.
In 1865	3,500,000 tons.
In 1866	4,000,000 tons.
In 1869	4,800,000 tons.

And since then it has fluctuatingly increased to 4,000,000 tons in 1866, and about 5,000,000 tons in 1869.

With regard to the manufacture of rails he states that while thirty years ago not a ton was made in America, the first mill having been rolled in 1843, last year nearly 600,000 tons were made, more than half of it in Pennsylvania, and of a quality far superior to the foreign rails generally brought here, and with which we are compelled to compete in price.

BAZAINE A TRAITOR.

Since the surrender of Metz, rumor has been busy with the name and fame of Marshal Bazaine. The American press, intimates very strongly, where it does not openly declare, that Bazaine is a traitor to the French Republic, and that he is plotting for the establishment of the Prince Imperial on the French throne, with the Empress as Regent. There are unquestionably many good reasons for this belief. We almost fail to account for the general appearance of things in any other way, than on the ground that there is an attempt about to be made, to restore the Imperial government.

There can be no question with reference to the settled hatred of both the German nation and King William, against Napoleon and his dynasty, at the close of the war. Anger had been smouldering in the hearts of the German people for years, and when leave was given them to fan it into a flame, it consumed everything before it. From the beginning, the Germans have fought with an intensity of passion far exceeding that of the defence, and the number of soldiers brought into the field must be satisfactory evidence, that King William has been for years preparing for a conflict with France. The very slight ground for exchange, the blatant attempt to manufacture for the slaughter of so many thousands of men, proves that France was looking for a fight, and the alacrity with which King William responded, shows conclusively he was eager for war with France. Had any two individuals, acting as such, endangered the lives of each other on such slight pretences, the law would have held them responsible and society condemned them as fools. No one would have been convinced that underneath it all, there did not exist a secret source of discontent and ill-feeling. All the facts go to prove that King William was deeply embittered against the French Emperor, while Napoleon was just as much incensed against King William. Independent, however, of these conclusions which any reflecting mind would arrive at from the causeless reasons assigned for the war, the history of France and Prussia show, that Germany has been actually trampled on for years, and that there was every reason why the German people should regard the French nation as life-long enemies.

On the part of the Prussian Government, unless for very cogent reasons, it would hardly be deemed probable that King William would desire to see any member of the Bonaparte family on the French throne. But there may be forcible reasons. Napoleon is a prisoner, and what is far worse, his wife and little child have been hooted from Paris, amid the clamors of an angry mob that threatened them both with death. The circumstances attendant on her flight were grossly outrageous and can be palliated on no other ground than that the citizens of Paris were bordering on insanity, as is too frequently the case with that people under excitement. Before the French Emperor had reached Wilhelmshohe Paris had utterly ignored him, and had absolutely kicked him out of his Empire, while they exulted over his defeat. A Republic was formed, and one of those anomalies in National life, that could not by any possibility arise in any other nation than in France, occured, when Favre as a self appointed committee visited the German Emperor with proposals from the French Republic, utterly and entirely ignoring Napoleon, and taking no more notice of the man who had ruled them for years than if he had been a hound dog they were heartily glad to get rid of feeding.

And ever since that hour Paris has been the same. Not a man of that French Republic has visited him. Not one of them has ever recognized the fact that he was entitled to the simple amenities of life, but all have shunned and denounced him, while they were hissing at and threatening with death a feeble woman and a little boy, only because the one was the wife and the other the son of the prisoner Napoleon. Yet the life of this man and woman have been read but to little purpose if it has not taught that both are possessed of indomitable will, and both very ambitious. If Bismarck has not learned this lesson he is not a statesman, and if he has learned it, he knows that he has the best ground in the world to cultivate fruit for Prussia, in the insulted dignity and outraged ambitions of Napoleon and the Empress. He can make a better treaty with his old enemy for the benefit of Prussia than he can with that pseudo friend who came to him in the name of the French people, declaring that with the capture of a discarded Emperor, Prussia's insults had been avenged, and the German nation should no longer war against the French people friendly to German interests. This alone, would be sufficient reason for Prussia shaking hands with Imperialists, over the restoration of a Bonaparte to the throne. France disarmed and upheld by Prussian bayonets, would be a very different power from the one that has for so many years dictated terms to Germany. And Napoleon and Eugenie would glory over their restoration, as they both looked back at the humiliating flight of the Empress only a few weeks before. And above all France would not only be weaker at present but will be weaker for years, so far as Prussia is concerned, under a Bonaparte than under any other government.

Bazaine is charged with aiding the attempt to restore the Imperial dynasty, and that his surrender of Metz was for this purpose. And for this reason he is called a traitor, and charged with treason. Bazaine was born in 1810. He was educated at the Polytechnic school at Paris. In 1831 he volunteered into the military service, and in 1832 was sent to Africa. He served in Spain, and in 1842 returned to Africa. In 1852 he was made Lieutenant Colonel. He was in the Crimean war, and was made Governor of Sebastapol after the fall of the town, and soon after was raised to the rank of General of division. For over thirty years he has been in the military service of France, and all that time has borne the reputation of a brave officer and faithful subject. To day he is called a traitor. When the Southern rebellion arose a graduate of West Point who gave his services to the Confederates, was doubly denounced, for not only being a traitor, but for using the education our Government had given him to destroy that government. If Bazaine is a traitor, it is because he adheres to the government that made him what he is. But can he be properly called such. It is always sorrowful to hear such terms applied to men, and particularly so when the man is sixty years of age, and for over thirty of those years has been a brave soldier. Traitor to whom? It may be an unpalatable fact, but it is none the less true, that France has no government to-day, unless it is an imperial one. To call that heterogeneous and disorderly mass of conflicting ideas in France a government is simply absurd. Favre himself acknowledged this in his negotiations with Bismarck. There is no government at Paris, and none know that fact better than Gambetta and Favre But Bazaine is an Imperialist, and is just as much entitled to act on his opinion, as Favre and Gambetta to sweep the streets of Paris with iron hail, on their opinion, and the only difference between the two men on the one side and Bazaine on the other is, that Bazaine is loyal to his government, and they are loyal to none. Bazaine must have seen what the world sees, that so far from this French Republic saving Paris, its systematic course of deceit headed by Gambetta must involve the whole of France in ruin. He must have seen, as the world has seen, that this new Republic lacked the one all essential ingredient of success, unanimity, and that riot and disorder were its constant attendants. He undoubedly did see, that it had no material strength of its own, and that it had according to his life long education, usurped what little power it has. He must have reasoned as a man of 60 years of life would and always does reason, that the government under which he had grown and strengthened was the proper one, and that was monarchical.

We would be glad for France to be Republican, but we have no faith in her remaining any one thing any great length of time unless there is an iron will at the head to compel acquiescence. We think France has acted badly with Germany and deserves severe punishment. Perhaps she has received enough. If so, let peace be made without any more useless bloodshed. We do not propose to uphold Prussia in unwarranted acts of extortion. But while we blame France for provoking the war, we do not see the justice of denouncing an old, able and faithful soldier, who not only prefers to follow the destinies of a government that has never been changed by the voice of the people, but prefers that France shall be forced to accept peace, even at the cost of further humiliation and the loss of territory, rather than that Paris should be utterly destroyed, thousands of lives wasted useless-ly, and then forced to make peace on even more humiliating terms than now, and even then, as we most firmly believe, with the Bonaparte dynasty restored, backed by the arms of both Prussia and Russia. The misfortune of the new Republic is, that it is headed by men who are jealous of each other, and each murmur against the adoption of the policy of the others. Bazaine's treason, if it be treason, gave Metz to Germany. No one hoped for peace without this being done, and France has been advised to yield thus far. But two apprehend that Bazaine would never have yielded save in the last extremity, had he not seen, what he would term deep, damnable treason in Paris against the Imperial Government. If he had not heard that Napoleon was a prisoner and the Empress a fugitive, and that the national ensign, under which he had fought and conquered for years, was being torn down by mobs, trailed in the mud and trampled under foot. Much as we love a republic, gladly as we welcome them and would protect them, we hardly have the heart to call Bazaine, under such circumstances, a traitor.

STRASBURG.

An Interesting Private Letter.

An accomplished French lady writes the following letter from Strasburg to friends in this city, which we have been permitted to translate and publish:

STRASBURG, TWO DAYS AFTER THE SURRENDER, }

DEAR FRIEND AND BROTHER: How many things have passed since our friend Volts left us. Alas, had we known then what we know to-day, we would have accompanied him, we would have escaped from all that may yet menace us. The journals have, no doubt, given you the news from France, but I do not know whether the horrible bombarding of Strasburg has echoed in the new world, and excited the just indignation of those who still possess a shadow of a noble heart. The Prussians, or rather the troops of Baden, these vile slaves of *le grande Prusse*, and the Bavarians conducted themselves like true Prussians, and it is certainly not their fault if by this time we three are still alive on the ruins of our dear city. Yes, dear friend, an Almighty hand has taken care of us. Our house remained intact under a rain of shells and fiery bombs, so many have been shattered, but we are safe in our home. In the meanwhile so many err about, victims of an abominable *vandalism*. We deplore but one thing, that the town surrendered and that the Germans come and promenade with impudence, and admire their work. O, how I wish they could read in our hearts how much sympathy and hope for our unfortunate country is still left. Prussia may registrate in her annals our broken bulwarks, our ruined houses, but she will *never possess* our broken hearts. The town had to surrender because she was betrayed every way, *sold* and *bought*, because we were nearly without defense; but I believe it would still hold out if we could have measured with one glance the the space of our ruins and the arrogance of our demolishers. After so much suffering, we might have suffered a little longer to avoid the loss of our nationality.

On the 13th of August the bombarding begun. I cannot describe to you the terror that reigned when the first shell fell. On the 15th the German sharpshooters opened the national feast, which we did not celebrate on account of the wounded; but on the nights of the 24th and 25th, the hell got loosened. At 9 o'clock in the evening the first bombs traced their fiery courses on the dark horizon, carrying death and fire in every quarter.

We were kneeling down in the arched room of the Concierge, with our neighbors, trembling with horror and rage, but imploring the One who watches in the darkest night over those who humble themselves and call on Him. O! how shall I describe this horrible night? The bombs did not cease to whistle over our heads, and the screams of fire answered constantly the watchmen's call to be careful. It was this same night that the new temple was burnt with the surrounding houses. Thread street, the Gensian Rocderer, the Tribunal, the Street du Fort, a part of the Faubourg l'Obet and of the Marseillaise street, the houses Keltz and Froereisen, Oster Tietta and the magnificent corner houses opposite the house Scheidecker, at the other corner of the burned street, the house Turin and further down to the house Laroche. At the Cathedral place the house Ohlmann and Berg, and the interior of the Cathedral, this centenary edifice the mark of these Vandals. No, they did not spare anything; the suckling was not in safety on his mother's bosom. But it was necessary to see all this, to understand the profound hatred which Strasburg has for these *Barbares*. This was but the work of one single night. Our firemen tried in vain to extinguish these fearful fires, at daybreak but fuming ruins saluted the splendid sunrise. Then every one left his shelter, astonished not to be blocked up, to coavince themselves that they did not dream, that it was a sad and sorrowful reality. Alas! what a heartrending sight had we from the house Touchemoulin. Empty walls everywhere from the place Brabant up to the house of the jeweler Siegel, empty walls up to the Gymnase, which was only standing towards the place Siegfried. Nothing left of the interior of the new temple; the library of the town entirely burnt, the most precious volumes in folios still smoking; the house Hirsh empty, all the corner formed by the house Scheidecker burned to the foundation. I wept but twice during those terrible days—the day after the battle of Froschwiller, when I saw pass under our windows the poor fugitives, and wagons loaded with wounded ones, and the next morning after this horrid night. At the surrender of the town I had no tears left, but it excited feelings in my heart and soul such as I never dreamt to be able to conceive. And this night was followed by about thirty others more or less infernal. Yes, Strasburg was bombarded constantly, night and day, but I cannot count all what does no more exist. I have not seen all. The Court House is partly burnt, partly demolished; the City Hall is burnt, and the theatre where the unfortunate fugitives had taken refuge is burnt and bombarded; the Arsenal is burnt; the barracks nearly all burnt; the street of the red houses to the Krutenau burnt; the Citadel burnt and dismantled. No Watersoup street any more, no right side left of the Faubourg of Pierre; from Staat's house to the door, nothing but empty walls; the other side of the street from the door to the house Turlin burnt, pillaged. The houses along the ramparts burnt, destroyed; the buildings of the railroad station burnt and destroyed. The gas works destroyed. The Hospital Church burnt, for the bombs did not spare neither the hospitals nor the ambulances, than they spared the spire of the Cathedral, which leans on one side and which the world at at leisure, with emulation. There were bets made—we were told this by a young pastor who was for some time a prisoner in the enemy's camp,—they betted to hit the spire for one glass of punch. How many fell, innocent victims of such betting. A good many persons of our acquaintance were killed. Deprived of all news from France, we live in constant anxiety; we have only Prussian editions. They conquer everywhere till they will be beaten once, and God has found them in turn. Paris will defend itself to the last; there is no mistake about this. This is, in a few words, the local news; you are surely better instructed as to the rest than we in our island. Oh! the worst is the want of news from outside. Through Switzerland we heard of the condition of France, and only about ten days before the surrender of the town the Republic was proclaimed. A delegation from Switzerland, composed of three members of different Cantons, came to take those who were burnt out, the sick old men, women and children. I can seal this letter; a friend will put it in the post-office at Baden Baden; the other letters will have to remain open. However, I am not afraid, I send but strict truth; if the Prussians send me to Spandau, the much the worse. I have lasted long enough to be accustomed to the Prussian regimen. Oh! I saw our troops leave town; I was a witness how they broke their Chassepots on the pavement. At the bottom of the Ill lie arms of all description. Enough for to-day; soon more.

C. E.

ROBINSON.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

The almost expired spark has at last rekindled in Robinson township. While the readers of the GAZETTE may have supposed the interest of our schools to have entirely died out, we are happy to inform them and all friends of education that the clouds have passed away, and the day again looks clear.

Judging from the interest manifested in the meeting held on October 22d, at school room No. 2, of this township, we believe that the day is not far distant, when Robinson will again occupy her former position in the foremost ranks of Allegheny county.

On this pleasant morning of the 22d, nine o'clock found the bright youths of District No. 2 all assembled in their pleasant school-room, which is found surrounded by a romantic scene, whose beauty can only be depicted by a pen from the etherial plume of genius. Mr. J. B. Holland then proceeded with the regular school exercises, which were creditable to both teacher and scholars, after which the school was favored with addresses from the Messrs. Wilkison, Vastine and Snodgrass, all of which were very pleasing and instructive. The school was then adjourned for one hour, which time was spent in the enjoyment of a bountiful dinner prepared by the ladies of the district.

At one o'clock P. M. the institute was called to order by the President, Mr. A. Townsend. Roll being called all the teachers were found present. The exercises of the afternoon were as follows. First, a very lengthy and eloquent lecture on language by T. Snodgrass, L.L. D.; no text reading by Mr. Phillips; essay by Miss Kate E. McQuity; subject, "Irregular school attendance"; followed by a class drill in geography, taught by Miss Ella Hill; which was followed by a very warm and fluent debate between Messrs. Holland and Shaw; question, "Does the prosperity of a nation depend more upon its wealth than its education?"

After some miscellaneous business the Institute adjourned to meet at school room No. 3, November 5th, at which time we hope the patrons, and all who are interested in the welfare of our common schools, will favor this meeting with their presence.

K.

BRIEF TOPICS.

NAPOLEON'S NOVEL.

Not alone was food for scandal discovered in the Emperor's escritoire by the committee charged with the task of "editing" his papers. The sketch of a novel was discovered in his handwriting, which may be thus epitomized: M. Benoit, an honest grocer of Moon street, goes to America in 1847, and after travelling extensively in the United States returns to France in April, 1868, expecting to find that country groaning under an infamous despotism as informed by French refugees. Entering the harbor of Brest, accordingly he wonders at the black, ugly substitutes for the line of battle ships, and is told that they are armor-plated vessels, the invention of the Emperor. Clothed in iron, they are proof against shot; and this transformation has destroyed to a certain extent the naval supremacy of England. His astonishment knows no bounds as he sees, on landing, an orderly crowd on its way to the polls and learns of universal suffrage. The great railroad system of the empire, the net-work of telegraph lines, the fortifications, embellishments, order, cleanliness, and especially the immense improvements of the streets of Paris fill him with wonder and admiration, and when he finds everything cheap owing to the commercial treaty, no political prisoners, the exiles returned, a free and universal peace, order and prosperity, his surprise knows no bounds. Not an intricate plot, certainly, but doubtless the Emperor found relief from the cares of state in its production, and it is, at all events, an innocent romance.

FUNERAL OF THE MARTYRS.

The funeral of the slaughtered Christians of Tien-tsin occurred on the 3d of August, the site of the burned consulate and mission premises having been selected for their cemetery. The services were conducted by Mgr Thiery, pro-vicar of Chibli, and two other missionary priests in the Solomon order of the Catholic Church. After the ceremony, orations were delivered by several of the officials present. Count de Rochechouart, French Charge d' Affaires, detailed the horrors of the massacre and the sublime conduct of the Sisters of Charity. Admiral Dupre spoke in similar terms Mgr Thierry said that the death of the victims had been to them a gain; come to China with a hope of martyrdom, they had attained the accomplishment of their most sincere wish, to give their lives for Christ. Mr. Wade, British Charge, spoke a few words of warm sympathy. The official Chinese investigation into the massacre, and the testimony gathered by the American missionaries show that the populace had been led to believe, probably by the literati, that the missionaries were kidnapping children and plucking out their eyes and hearts, from which to prepare a certain medicine, etc., and that being worked up to a frenzy, they attacked the missions and perpetrated the horrible crimes.

THE TWO BOURBON FAMILIES.

The New York *Times* says: Did it not occur in the midst of events of far greater importance, the proposed interview between the Count of Chambord and the Count of Paris would be a noteworthy and historical incident. The peasantry of La Vendee, a number of the occupants of the chateaux of France, and sundry modern representatives of the Faubourg St. Antoine style the Count of Chambord Henry V., and regard him as the legitimate ruler of France. A considerable section of the French middle class, on the other hand, consider the Count of Paris, the heir of the House of Orleans, as the most desirable successor to the royal dignity. Amid the parties which a restoration of peace will bring into renewed activity in France, the Legitimists and Orleanists might individually be of little account. United, however, they may assume some importance. The elder branch of the House of Bourbon closes with the Count of Chambord, the grandson of Charles X., and a childless man of fifty. In default of issue from this quarter, the House of Orleans becomes the direct line of succession, and the grandson of Louis Philippe unites the claims of both. Meanwhile, the world views with supreme unconcern a coalition between the two scions of royalty, and the new Republic probably considers this as one of the least of its dangers.

CHINESE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

It appears from the census that there are 11,817 Chinese in San Francisco, of whom 2,040 are females, mostly of the lowest class, 1,148 are under 15 years of age, and 320 were born in California. They own but little property, the returns showing only $74,800 of real estate and $1,188,080 of personal property; altogether only $1,262,880. This would be less than $110 for each individual, while the remainder of the city's valuation, $258,793,635, divided between the remainder of the population, 138,544 would give an average of nearly $1,900 to each person. The houses the Chinese occupy are nearly all rented from our own people, and the small wealth they return is largely divided than among ourselves; and yet, their wants are so simple that they present fewer examples of pauperism. Probably the greater part of the money they save goes to China, whither they all expect to return, and thus they seem to be poorer than they really are. All tkese facts go to show that they are not among the most valuable members of the community, for its best growth and permanent welfare.

MRS. HOWE.

The Boston *Post* says Mrs. Howe's demonstration of woman's capacity for public life is not confined to logical arguments and the rhetoric of the platform. Her own acts practically prove the breadth of her mind, the nobility of her heart and the power of her sympathies. The address which she delivered at the Peace Meeting in New York shows better for her claims for women than any speech before a convention. It puts woman forward as occupying the position of mediator, with a judgment and kindly force which no man possesses. Mrs. Howe predicts the millenium when woman's power in this respect is recognized, and certainly it would seem to be the shortest path to that consummation of mundane destiny. Like everything which she does, Mrs. Howe's address was graceful, eloquent and sympathetically forcible. It was brave words spoken from a brave woman's heart, worthy alike of the cause in which it was delivered and its talented author. When that high court of international appeal and central commission of peace is formed, Mrs. Howe's claims will entitle her to a place on its bench, and no man could dispute the right of her and others like her to the first honors in the distant millennium of peace

ELECTION DAY IN ROME.

Anne Brewster writes of the Roman plebiscite; "The people voted in classes of different trades, occupations and professions. I saw more than six thousand persons pass the Piazza Colonna, by the headquarters of General Cadorna, whom they saluted, and cried deafening, '*Evviva Italia Unita.*' It was a splendid sight to see these processions arrive at the Capitol. At nightfall the ballot boxes were taken in procession from the twelve various *locale* to the Campidoglio. That was another imposing scene. The Capitol buildings and tower were splendidly illuminated. Bands played, the people shouted and cheered, the processions streamed in, up the broad steps from the Ara Celi piazza and from the Forum. The great bell in the Capitol tower tolled; every part of the fine architecture, from the base to the tower summit, was brilliantly outlined with flashing lights; the statue of Roma, on the summit, looked alive, as the night breeze floated the red, white and green flag about her, and the populace of statues which border the Capitol heights stood out against the dark sky clear and sharp, and the blazing lights gave them a visionary sort of existence."

ADMIRAL DAHLGREN'S WILL.

The will of the late Admiral John A Dahlgren, dated December 1, 1866, was filed and admitted to probate in the Orphans' Court of this District this morning, and letters of administration, with will annexed, were issued to his widow, who gave bond in $30,000. This will commences as follows: "Being about to leave the United States on public duty in foreign seas, and being in sound health of mind and body, for which the Merciful Creator be praised, it seems to me fitting that I should declare my wishes in regard to the little property which I possess." He then disposes of his property, and directs that "a bronze statue be erected over the grave of his dearly beloved son, Ulric Dahlgren, and to his historial vindication from the base aspersions of those who countenanced the savage barbarity with which his remains were treated. And I do charge upon all my descendants that they shall spare no means or efforts to carry out this purpose, which I still hope God may grant me life to do myself."

He bequeathed the whole of his property to his daughter Eva (since deceased), including his claim on the Government for the use of the Dahlgren gun and pension—his sons being able to make their living; and states that the will was made with the approbation of his wife.

A NEW SURGICAL INSTRUMENT.

On the 30th of September, Staff-Surgeon Dr. Kemperdick experimented in Berlin with a new chirurgical instrument the electric bullet seeker, constructed from an Englisher in that city. It consists of a probe formed of two thin and very flexible metal rods, which terminate below in a knob. Each of these rods are covered with silk thread from top to bottom, so that they are completely isolated from each other; besides this, they are wrapped up together in an outer layer of the same material, and varnished. The whole thus presents the appearance of a bougie, with a metal knob at one end. The instrument is now brought into connection with an electric chime, and when the knob, which forms the two poles of the apparatus, comes in contact with a metalic body, the isolation of the two rods ceases to exist, the electric circle is completed, the apparatus comes into action, and the hammer strikes the bell unceasingly. At the first trial, Dr. Kemperdick succeeded in findingla ball lodged in the bone of the foot, which had been vainly sought for during six weeks, thus taking the first step toward the radical cure of the patient.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

Darwin, the naturalist, who was on the South American coast with Captain Fitzroy, of her Britannic Majesty's ship Beagle, on a scientific expedition, at the time of the great earthquake of 1855, mentions the fact that the volcanoes—Osorno, Aconcagua and Coseguina—3,180 miles north of Osorno, suddenly burst into eruption. He is inclined to connect the eruption of these volcanoes, the upheaval of the coast and the earthquake together as if a subterranean lake of lava had simultaneously burst forth in its accustomed outlets, raised the entire land, and incidentally caused the earthquake. He concludes: "From the intimate and complicated manner in which the elevatory and eruptive forces were shown to be connected during the train of phenomena, we may confidently come to the conclusion that the forces which slowly and by little starts uplift continents, and those which at successive periods pour forth volcanic matter from open orifices, are identical. From many reasons I believe that the frequent quakings of the earth on this line of coast are caused by the rending of the strata necessarily consequent on the tension of the land when upraised, and their injection by fluidified rocks.

THE ANNEXATION OF BELGIUM.

We read in the North German *Gazette* that at the commencement of the present war General Turr addressed two letters in the public journals, to Count Bismarck, in which he affirmed that the project of incorporating Belgium with France did not come from the Emperor Napoleon, but from the North German Chancellor. It is now clearly proved by the private papers of the Emperor, lately published by order of the Provisional Government, not only that Napoleon III. was the author of this plan, but that Gen. Turr had a very palpable interest in supporting the Imperial dynasty. In the list of pensions paid out of the French Emperor's privy purse, we find the handsome allowance of 24,000 francs to Madame Turr, *nee* Wise.

A CHINEE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* gives this description of the leading Chinaman at Mr. Sampson's shoe shop in North Adams: This young man is a living example of the elastic capability of his race. He came to California eight years ago. He served his contract time faithfully as a house servant. He kept store several years in Nevada. He is a partner in one of the large houses in San Francisco. He keeps the most complicated accounts with ease, and carries on an extensive correspondence with the other side of the world. He rules his little flock with pleasant words and a constant smile, and never has any trouble. He attends to their commissaries, and keeps the run of the market. He seems entirely content with his $60 a month and his rice and tea diet. He already knows every detail of practical shoemaking, and can show his men whenever they make a blunder. He is as unassuming as the President, and was never known to be in a hurry.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

A table has been prepared at the Post-office Department giving a comparative statement of the postage on mail matter, and the reduction effected therein since January 1st, 1868. Among the most important is the following: Postage chargeable November 1st, 1870, per single rate on all letters not exceeding one-half ounce:

Country.	Present rate, cents.	Reduction since Jan. 1868, cents
Australia	16	17
Austria	7	8
Belgium	10	17
Brazil	15	5
Canada	6	4
China	24	31
East Indies	24	31
Japan	28	31
Portugal	28	17
Papal States	14	13
Russia	12	8
Sandwich Islands	6	4
Turkey	10	32

THE GREAT LAKES.

The following figures are given as the latest measurement of the great lakes—Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 688 feet; elevation above the level of the sea, 627 feet; area, 82,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 390 miles; greatest breadth, 108 miles; mean depth, 900 feet; elevation 506 feet; area, 25,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; greatest breadth, 160 miles; mean depth, 693 feet; elevation, 270 feet; area, 20,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; greatest breadth, 8 miles; mean depth, 84 feet; elevation, 555 feet; area, 6,000 square miles. The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth, 65 miles; mean depth, 500 feet; elevation, 260 feet; area, 600 square miles. The length of all the five lakes is 1,384 miles, and they cover an area of upwards of 130,000 square miles.

SHIPWRECKS.

The marine losses for October amounted in the aggregate to 72 vessels, of which 15 were steamers, 7 ships, 7 barks, 14 brigs and 34 schooners. Of the above five foundered, one sunk, after collision, three were burned, twelve were abandoned, and nine are missing, supposed to be lost. The total value of the property lost amounts to $2,505,800. The greatest loss was that of the British ship Hecuba, valued, with cargo, at $580,000. She was bound from New York to Calcutta, and foundered at sea. The next greatest losses were the British steamer Cambria, from New York to Glasgow, valued at $350,000; the missing steamer Mariposa, from New Orleans to New York, valued at $255,800, and the steamer Continental, from Mazatlan to San Francisco, valued at $150,000. The total losses for the first ten months of 1870 amount to 348 vessels, valued at $15,132,700. During the same period in 1869, there were 471 vessels lost, valued at $25,195,800.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

In some of the States it is said to be absolutely necessary for a politician to acquire success by joining every secret society that exists. The more "grips" he is acquainted with, and the more "passwords" with which he is familiar, the better chances for securing votes. Besides the secret associations it is advisable, if not imperative, that he become a part and parcel of the benevolent and church societies of his State. Says a correspondent who sketches this matter at length: I apprehend that the time is coming when there will not be one man on end in the United States; not one solitary monument to one's self; not one separate identity, but that all our statesmen shall enter the public arena on the Masonic ram and go up to fame through successive passwords and profound knowledge of the proper knuckle to grip in shaking hands at the polls.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

An Appeal for Relief Endorsed By The Tribune.

The New York *Tribune* says: Florence Nightingale has truly said that the records of all wars have been frightful records of preventable suffering. The latest story of the war between France and Germany comes to us from the surrender of the city of Metz, in which, although there has been but comparatively little suffering known to the outside world, were found nearly twenty thousand sick and wounded in hospitals, and the new-made graves of thirty-seven thousand dead. And now in Paris the victorious Prussian Generals see that "hunger is their best ally," and that the wounding of tens of thousands, and "the starvation of hundreds of thousands" will be the inevitable result. The Germans certainly have succeeded wonderfully well in giving surgical care and very wide distribution to the vast number of the wounded, but now they are some four hundred miles away from the home-base of supplies, and, as the iron-nerved Bismark says in his note to the German Embassadors, which we published recently, even when Paris capitulates, "it will be an absolute impossibility for the German commanders, when that case occurs, to provide one single day's rations for a population of nearly 2,000,000. The environs of Paris to the distance of several days' journey, since the stores that are necessarily required for the German troops, will then offer no resources." The German born portion of our population has done nobly in sending timely contributions for relief to the sick and wounded within the lines of the Prussian army. It is earnestly hoped that they will keep up their contributions until the war is ended and the hospitals closed. And, now, the time has come for our native citizens to join in the international movement for giving aid to the sick and wounded as permitted and asked for under the German treaty. The American branch of this authorized work of humanity in war appears to be efficiently organised. Its Committee, a recognised branch of the International Committee, announces in our columns a call for contributions, and the Geneva Central Committee of International Relief telegraphs across the Atlantic to the American Association that "the want of money is certainly great." Liberal contributions should now be forwarded, for, in whatever way this terrible struggle may end, it will be amid frightful sufferings, while vast numbers of sick and wounded will die for want of timely relief.

Important to Pulmonary Patients.

To give relief to Pulmonary Consumption is oftentimes all that is sought for the administration of remedies. We know of extreme cases that have been cured—cures are not common however, and perhaps for the reason that few persons believe in its curability, and allow their lungs to be consumed in a fatal misapprehension. That for some cases of consumption have been cured by Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is hardly to be questioned, especially when persons who have been cured can be pointed out to any who choose to make inquiry of them. These cases are near at hand in this city and within a short walk of the Doctor's office. The Doctor doubtless does not pretend to cure every case; nor does he claim that the lung cure will always cure without his personal direction; in many cases it will. In every case it will relieve, and it will surely cure the incipient symptoms that lead to that dreadful scourge; in other words it will cure when application is made in time. The incredulous will not squander much in a bare trial either of time or money. The Doctor will examine your lungs if you call on him at his office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 at night. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it. 3:w

PARALYSIS.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, county of Isabella, ss.

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public, in and for said State, Jonathan Ritter, of Salt River, Isabella county, Mich., who being by me duly sworn on oath, says that he had for twenty-seven months been so severely afflicted with rheumatism that he was unable to labor, and for the last eleven months previous to visiting the Magnetic Well could not dress or undress himself, or even step without the aid of crutches. From his stooped down to his feet was completely paralyzed, having no feeling whatever in his feet or legs. That, after bathing in and using the waters from the Magnetic Well at St. Louis, Mich., for one week, was able to walk without crutches and was free from rheumatic pain; that the natural feeling has returned to his flesh; that he is feeling well and regularly attending to his business; that his age is 39 years. JONATHAN RITTER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, A. D. 1870

ALBERT D. RUST, Notary Public.

Sold at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S Drug Store, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

TO THE MARTYRS OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

Among the wonderful medical preparations which have rendered Hostetter's Stomach Bitters preeminent among the health restoring preparations of the age, its anti-bilious virtues are not the least remarkable. No words can do justice to its marvellous effect upon the diseased liver. Perhaps the simple word of a convalescent sufferer, who describes it as "going to the right spot," tell the story as clearly as may be. It does go right to the spot. It operates directly upon the disordered organ, and whether unduly active

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Buy and sell all kinds of

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

The money market is working easily. Rates vary according to personal preferences of the lender, but standard is about 9 per cent. There is a rather better supply to-day, but good paper is still in demand at from 9 to 10.

It has been a quiet day for the Stock market. The offerings of first class bonds are plenty, but there is a dearth of bank shares at reasonable figures.

Allegheny Valley 7-30s are offered at 90. The highest bid we could learn of was 89¾.

Connellsville 7's are held at 90.

69 was bid for Monongahela Insurance stock (full paid,) but was held to be quite below its value. Safe Deposit Co. (par 50) is quoted at about 66, bid, and would be sold probably at a fraction below par.

Columbia oil stock stands to-day at 11 bid, and 12¼ asked.

The tone of the New York market is feverish. Gold has been heavy all day. The opening quotation was 111, from which it fell off to 110¾, at which it remained at 3:30 P. M. The decline in gold produced a heavy feeling in Government bonds, and the whole list closes dull and weak, at one-fourth lower than yesterday's prices.

The stock market opened a shade firmer, but fell off during the day, closing at 3:30 up to the prices of the previous day.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Reading are the exceptions. They are both stronger. The first named has advanced since dividend day (Tuesday) from 123½ to 125¾. There is some confidence felt in the rumor that the Pennsylvania Central has effected a lease of the road.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Bonds—1881	113¾	113¾
5-20—1862	109	108¾
" 1864	107¾	107¾
" 1865	109¾	109¾
" 1865 new	110¼	109¾
" 1867	110¾	110
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	110¼	108¾
Currency 6's	111	110¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	91¾	91¾
Do Scrip	89¾	89¾
Erie	23¾	23¾
Reading	89¾	89¾
Mich. Southern	92¾	92¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	108¼	108¾
Rock Island	111¼	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	79	79¾
Do. Preferred	89¾	89¾
Pacific Mail	41¾	41¾
St. Paul, Common	61¾	61¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾	32¾
Wabash	32¾	32¾
Do preferred	74	74
Adams Express	67	67

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	10¾	6-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	10¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	13¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	10
U. S. 5-20 1862	9	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	10¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	7¾	U. P. R. R.	60¾
U. S. 5-20 1865	9¾	C. P. R. R.	92
U. S. 10-40s	8¾	Cv. Pacific	10¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 3, 1870.

The chief topic of conversation in Wall street this afternoon was rumors of an armistice between France and Prussia, and the buoyancy of the London Stock Exchange to effect a decline in gold to 110. Government Bonds also declined in sympathy in the Stock Exchange. The market was favorably effected and prices advanced. The Treasury accepted Bonds to the amount of $1,777,000, an excess of over $1,000,000, representing reinvestment of $755,000 of gold sold yesterday. Awards were made at 107 70-100 to 107 85-100. The Scotia brought two millions of November Coupons. The steamer Celtic brought $700,000 in specie. Cruz and Havana, brought $2,462,441 in Specie.

Money market easy at 6@6. Sterling Exchange steady at 9½. Gold heavy and opened at 110¾, closed at 110¾@110¾. Borrowing rate 1-32 to flat at close. Clearances $20,000,000.

Government Bonds dull.

Coupons 1881, 113¾@113¾; 5-20s, '62, 108¾@109; '64, 107¾@107¾; '65, 109¾@109¾; do new, 109¾@109¾; '67, 110@110¼; '68, 110¼@110¼; currency 6's 110@111¼.

State bonds neglected. Missouri's, 91¾; Tennessee's, 72¾; Virginia's, new, 66; do old, 67; North Carolina's, old, 36; do new, 27.

Stocks higher but strong and active.

Canton, 39¾; Cumberland Coal, 8¾; Western Union Telegraph, 69¾; Quicksilver, 8; Mariposa, 3½; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 68; Wells, 37; United States Express, 39¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; United States Express, 39¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 92¼; Erie, 23¾; do preferred, 43¾; Hudson River, 102¾; Reading, 89¾; Michigan Central, 92¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 108¾; Northwestern, 79¾; do preferred, 89¾; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 103; St. Paul, 61¾; do preferred, 80¾; Western Union, 69¾; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 32; do preferred, 74; Quicksilver, 8; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 3; do preferred, 13; Ohio and Mississippi, 32¾; C. C. & I. C., 89¾; Huntington and Canton, 39¾; Indiana, Bloomington and Western, 19¾; Illinois Central, 104½.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

The hog market is attracting a good deal of attention just now, all over the country, and well it may, as it is a matter in which a very large class of people are interested, and as might be expected there is some difference of feeling in regard to the course of the market within the next sixty days. Prices have declined considerably during the past two months, but a still further decline is expected, as packers, generally, will not take so much risk this year as formerly; it is admitted that only extreme low prices can afford security to the packer against loss, and the bitter experience of the trade had the past season, on this point naturally makes it extremely sensitive on this matter. As the Cincinnati *Price Current* well remarks: The difficulty with the trade seems to be the question. What are low prices? It is, as we have heretofore intimated, exceedingly difficult to make a feeder believe that pork, which was worth $10 net, in December, 1869, is worth over $6,75@7. Now, a year afterward, and, notwithstanding this, $7.00, or even $6.75 net might prove too high, even in currency; and those whose memory or experience will enable them to take a retrospective look at the trade in other years, will easily see that much lower prices than those named have proved disastrous—very disastrous, indeed.

AFFLOAT.—The receipts continue large but with a steady demand prices are maintained. $6.50@6.75 per 100 lbs for bulk to arrive.

APPLES—Are quoted at $2.50@3.25 etc.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 8@9 cts.

BACON—Sales of Pittsburgh Sugar Cured Hams, 16@16½; Plain, 15@15½; Breakfast Bacon, 15½@16; Shoulders, 12½@13; Sides, 14½@15; Clear Sides, 14½@15.

BAGGING—Sales of 2,000 rolls Kentucky at 24@25 cts.

BAGS—Sales of 1,000 at 18@19 cts.

BEANS—Sales of 100 bbls Prime at $2.50 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Is quoted at 30@32 cts.

BUTTER—Is quoted at $1.10@1.15 for Extra No. 1, and $1.00@1.05 for No. 2.

BUTTERINE—Sales of 1,000 lbs at 15@17½ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork—new is quoted at $26@27.

CANDLES—Sales of 100 boxes of common to choice at 15@16½ per box.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 15@16 per pound.

CIDER—Is selling all the way from $6@10 per bbl as to quality.

COAL—Sales of Connellsville at 6@6½ per bu. Pittsburgh is quoted at 6@6½ per bu.

COFFEE—Sales of 1,000 bags Rio at 20@21 cts. Sales of 500 bags Laguayra at 21@22 cts. Sales of 500 bags Java at 25@26 cts.

COPPER—Is quoted at 34@35 cts for Sheathing, 32@33 for Bottoms, and 30@31 for Braziers.

CORN—Sales of 1,000 bushels at 70@72 cts in sacks.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted at $1.50@1.60 per bushel.

COTTON YARNS—Are quoted at 30@32 cts for No. 10 and 12 Carpet.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quoted at 6@6½ cts for Apples, 8@9 for Peaches, 10@11 for Prunes, and 12@13 for Cherries.

EGGS—Are quoted at 30@32 cts.

FEATHERS—Are quoted at 60@65 cts for Prime Live Geese.

FISH—Sales of 100 bbls Mackerel, No. 3, at $8.50@9.00. Sales of 100 bbls Lake Herring at $5.50@6.00.

FLOUR—Is quoted at $6.50@7.00 for Superfine, $7.00@7.50 for Extra, $7.50@8.00 for Extra Family, and $8.00@9.00 for Fancy.

FEED—Is quoted at $1.00@1.05 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Sales of 1,000 bushels Peaches at 75@80 cts. Sales of 1,000 bushels Pears at 75@80 cts. Sales of 1,000 bushels Grapes at 75@80 cts.

GRAIN—Sales of 1,000 bushels Ear Corn at 70@72 cts. Sales of 1,000 bushels Oats at 45@46 cts. Sales of 1,000 bushels Rye at 90@95 cts. Sales of 1,000 bushels Barley at $1.00@1.05.

GREEN FRUIT—Is quoted at $2.50@3.00 per bbl for Apples, and $3.00@3.50 per bbl for Pears.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $12@13. Baled Hay is scarce, and we can report sales on wharf at $16@17 for good to prime.

HONEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 3@3½ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—Is quoted at $1.10@1.15 for Extra No. 1, and $1.00@1.05 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—Sales of seconds at $1.15@1.20, and middlings at $1.05@1.10, as to quality.

ONIONS—Are rather better supply and with no more than moderate demand, quotations may be given at $3.50@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeyes at 70@75c per bbl. Peach Blows at 80@85c. Sweets are reported steady at $4@4.25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 11½@11¾; Sugar Cured Hams, plain, 16@16½; Sugar Cured Hams, plain, 24. Lard, 15¾@16¾ in tes, and 17@17¾ in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork—new is quoted at $26@27.

POULTRY—Live chickens quoted at 50@55c per pair, and dressed at 10@11c per lb. Live Turkeys, $1.00@1.50 each; dressed at 16@18 cts per lb.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SAPOLIO—Sales to Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cakes at $6.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is in demand at $2.10@2.12 with little or none offering. Nothing doing in clover or timothy seed.

TALLOW—Is quoted at 8¾@8¾c; sale 4,000 lbs at the outside quotation.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1870.

FREIGHTS.

The following are the rates of freights on live stock from these yards eastward per car:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Philadelphia	$55 00	$60 50	$40 50
New York	60 00	66 00	54 00
Baltimore	55 00	60 50	49 50

CATTLE.

The receipts were again large this week, very large, and with a supply, if anything, somewhat in excess of the demand. Dealers, generally, reported prices a shade lower, though the sales, as will be seen, were large, and the quality appeared to be up to the usual standard. The offerings, as has been the case for several weeks past, consisted mostly of what is commonly classed as stock cattle, but with a pretty full attendance of stock buyers, this grade of cattle changed hands pretty freely, at about last week's prices, say 4@5½, and even 6 cts, according to quality and condition. Medium to good stock sold at from 4¾@5½c, and prime at 5¾@6c. One drove of fancy two year old steers, averaging about 1,200 lbs, brought 6¼ cts, but this is an outside price, and cannot fairly be taken as an index of the market; it was, as remarked, a fancy drove, and 6¼c is a fancy price in the present condition of the market. M. Kraus, a well-known drover, informed us that he sold a good drove of steers this forenoon at 6¼c, which is a few weeks since would have brought 7¼@8c. Good to prime shipping steers, averaging from 1,300 to 1,400, fat and smooth, cannot be quoted above 7@7½c, and there are not many offering even good enough to command these figures.

TUESDAY, Nov. 1.

	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hedges & T. for Rodebaugh	17	18,320	5 80
Holmes, L. & Co. for Bruce	14	15,440	5 60
" " " Nicholson	24	22,620	5 50
" " " McCauley	20	18,800	5 35
" " " Holmes	13	14,970	5 50
Hazlewood & B. for Wright	42	60,140	5 30
" " " Patterson	20	20,720	5 50
" " " Funkhouser	19	18,400	5 50
" " " Parkinson	19	19,980	5 75
" " " Heagy	19	16,020	5 00
Work to Hillegas	42	43,040	5 00
Work to Heidt	19	18,240	5 20
Work to Buckwalter	42	41,520	5 67
Hawkes to Bowman	12	9,960	5 00
Watt to Volz	12	11,760	P T
Adams to Johnston	19	22,200	6 75

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

H., L. & Co. for Thompson	28	34,860	5 20
" " " Holmes	14	8,440	5 00
" " " Steel	9	9,130	4 75
" " " Bouse	10	10,810	6 50
" " "	18	17,770	5 50
" " " Doud	19	18,810	5 50
" " " Thompson	21	18,970	4 25
" " " Bouse	20	21,920	5 50
" " "	20	20,070	5 00
H. & B. for M'Curtain	20	16,850	4 00
" " " Parkinson	20	19,020	5 60
" " " Hann	10	11,250	P T
" " " Bell	19	18,600	P T
" " " Steel	12	13,270	5 75
" " " McCurtain	5	5,480	4 00
" " " Bouse	20	18,970	5 00
" " " Lewis	19	18,980	5 10
Hedges & T., for McCullough	21	18,320	4 75
" " " Steyer	37	37,000	4 50
" " " Given	16	15,060	4 70
" " " McMullin	21	20,980	5 75
" " " McCarter	20	18,180	4 75
Casterline to Lambb	34	45,070	7 75
" " " Miller	16	20,420	8 50
Thresher to Seitz	19	20,140	5 75
Keller to Williams	20	21,320	5 90
Cochran to Keller	65	81,900	7 00
Fletcher to Ardle	16	22,320	7 00
Gumwald & K. to Briggs	17	21,080	7 00
Work to Baker	19	15,720	4 90
Hawks to Seltzer	20	19,300	5 50
Smith & Watson, for Munroe	18	20,740	P T
Moon to Biddle	24	19,660	4 50

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.

Hedges & T. for Shulze	18	17,280	4 80
" " " Bouse	20	20,620	5 50
" " " Styer	37	32,560	4 62
" " "	56	56,560	4 62
" " " Davis	20	21,080	5 25
" " " Styer	20	20,900	4 25
" " " Wood	19	18,700	5 62
H., L. & Co. for Kunkle	24	26,160	4 80
" " " Irwin	20	19,840	5 50
" " " Hulton	23	19,850	4 35
" " "	38	33,110	5 00
" " " Pfeffer	20	20,780	5 50
" " " Holmes	17	16,200	5 25
" " " Pfeffer	60	71,220	6 00
" " " Kunkle	40	39,160	5 25
Hazlew'd & B for McCoy & T.	17	15,720	P. T.
" " " Lobman	21	17,660	P. T.
" " " Parkinson		4,720	P. T.
Orr & Williams for Drum	22	20,460	5 00
" " " Sanford	30	34,110	5 00
Pettitt & C. to McArdle	19	18,660	5 70
Hanks to Lewis	19	17,660	5 25
Sodusky & Hanks to Morris	19	17,650	5 25
Morris to Maynes	38	39,670	5 37
Outland & W. to Dufey	40	37,280	5 00
Dalby to Hill	35	39,770	6 00
Scarry to Maynes	37	36,360	6 25
Robbins to Lamb	15	15,180	5 00
Goodspeed to McArdle	35	37,550	5 75
Kraus to Briggs	65	82,000	6 37

SHEEP.

The arrivals were heavy, largely in excess of those of last week, and in addition the advices from the east were of an unfavorable character, still the sales were large, but at a decline of from ½@¾ a cent per lb. The demand was mainly for the better grades, common and inferior being dull and neglected, and the former sold quicker and at relatively better prices than the latter. Scalawag sheep are very dull east and this being the case shippers will not buy them unless there is a very strong inducement offered—a very low price. Prime sheep 200@5—fat and smooth, may be quoted at 5@5½; 90@95 lbs, at 4@4¼, and scalawags at from $1.50 per head up to 3 cents per pound.

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs have also been heavy this week, but with a pretty good demand, the sales have been large, though at a decline of ¼@¾ of a cent as compared with last week. We now quote Philadelphia hogs at 7¼@7½, and Yorkers at 6¾@7. If the receipts should continue large a still further decline is almost inevitable.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, November 3, 1870.

The oil market was more active to-day. The sales in the aggregate being unusually large, but while the feeling is a shade stronger there is no quotable change in prices. The operations in crude, as will be seen, are confined mainly to this year, and some of those reported to-day are no doubt purchases and settlements, by short sellers, many of whom can now close up for the year, and have a very handsome margin. Manufacturers are still backward about buying crude, arguing, that, notwithstanding the difference is not so great as it has been recently. Crude is still relatively higher than refined.

CRUDE.

Sales in lots of some 7,000 bbls seller November at 8¾; 1,000 seller 10 days at 8¾; and 2,000 seller all year at 8¾. November and December together may still be quoted at 8¾.

REFINED.

Sales 1,000 November at 19½; 2,000 do at 22½; 2,000 do at 22¾; and 3,000 each November and December, sold together, at 22¾. Line, December to March, 23½; January to June 23 bid.

SWEEPINGS REFINED OILS.

Stella O W 444, account O S Goldrich; Peerless O W 450, account S S Duncan; Commercial O W 446, account D C Herbert; same 169, Commercial O W 446, account A Fairview O W 455, account A D Kirk; Fairview O W 455, account O S Goldrich; Fairview O W 454, account D C Herbert; Fairview O W 454, account D C Herbert; D Sly & Co. 74, account T Owen.

SWEEPINGS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Lugus, Stoddard & Co., 160 bbls. ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co.

Phil's, 200 bbls refined c il to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, P. & Co., 617 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

National Ref. Co., 420 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros., 625 bbls refined oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Bruen & Wagner, 220 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Montzheimer, K & Co., 220 bbls refined oil to Poultney & Neale, Baltimore.

Fawcett & Bocson, 50 bbls refined to J. C. Dezel, Phila.

Total.....2,297 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Cotton active and firm; sales 6,629 bales; uplands 16¾c. Flour dull and 5@10c lower; sales 8,600 bbls; superfine $4.65@5.20, extra $5.60@5.65, choice $5.70@6. white wheat $6.10@6.50, Ohio $5.60@6.25, St. Louis $6@6.75. Wheat less firm; sales 124,000 bush; No 2 spring old $1.15, No 1 spring new $1.34@1.35¾, winter red amber $1.32@1.38, white Michigan $1.35. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull, but unchanged. Corn scarce and firm and 1c better; sales 23,000 bush; mixed 69@70c. Oats dull and easier at 52@53c for mixed Western. Beef dull, unchanged. Lard nominal. Pork dull, unchanged; sales 200 bbls; mess $26.50@27. Whiskey, nominal at 93c. Rice quiet and weak. Petroleum firm; crude 12½c, refined 25½c. Sugar firm and unchanged; sales 1,000 hhds. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rosin dull, but unchanged; sales 400 bbls; strained $2.50@2.55. Turpentine 50@50½c. Freights to Liverpool firm; cotton 7-32d, and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Tallow quiet and unchanged

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Twenty days to wait yet for our Thanksdinner.

The retail coal dealers are driving a heavy trade just now.

Pico, Dunnals & Co.'s cream ale is in great demand. Every one asks for it.

Christmas will fall on Sunday this year, and be celebrated on Monday following.

The Street Commissioners are doing excellent work in having bad pavements re-placed with good ones.

Fruit Peddlers.—If three dogs kill three rats in three minutes, how many dogs will it take to kill one hundred rats in one hundred minutes' Book-keepers, try this.

If we were asked the best method to educate boys for the Penitentiary, we would reply, let them have full liberty to roam the streets at all hours of night.

Joseph Hedgate and John Huchman were sent to the workhouse yesterday by acting Mayor Irwin of Allegheny for vagrancy—the former for sixty days and the latter thirty.

John Tenning paid Deputy Mayor Nichols one dollar yesterday for the privilege of sleeping off a drunk in the Seventeenth Ward lockup the evening previous.

The Gymnasium.—An election of officers of the Pittsburgh Gymnasium will be held at No. 66 Fourth avenue, on Monday, S. Carrier, Esq., this evening at 7½ o'clock. The stockholders are requested to be present.

Relieved.—The publication of Prof. S. A. Neale's letter on the subject of mixed schools—a scholarly, judicious and timely handling of the subject—crowded out to-day by the pressure on our columns, will appear to-morrow.

Our Sales are constantly increasing. We trust to the merits of our business. "Insolence is a poor stick to lean upon." Winslow, the clothier, 62 Sixth street, opposite St. Clair hotel, names the lowest prices the year round and sticks to it.

Large Public Sale of Lots.—The Railway Company's lots on Fremont street, Jackson street and Ohio avenue, Allegheny, on to-morrow at 2 o'clock. This will certainly excite the interest of real estate buyers. See advertisement on fourth page by A. Leggate, Auctioneer.

Committed.—Yesterday, George Seigrist, who was sentenced in the U. S. District Court a few days ago to pay $1,000 fine and undergo an imprisonment of six months in the jail for selling liquor without having paid the special tax, took up his quarters with Warden Scandrett.

Appleton's Journal, the household favorite, has done a good thing in presenting to its readers the gems of scenery throughout the United States which it will accompany in this week's number. How can they furnish such illustrations in a weekly for the low price of ten cents? For sale by all News Agents.

The New Water Works in Lawrenceville answer the purpose for which they were constructed, in supplying an abundance of water throughout the Twenty-first, unfortunately it is of a bad quality. Oil and mud are freely mingled in it. If possible, something should be done to furnish a supply purer as well as abundant.

Accident.—James Miller, a boy employed at the brick works on Herron Hill, Allegheny, met with a serious accident yesterday. While working at the machine one of his fingers was caught in the cog wheels and terribly crushed. Dr. Urey was called in attendance and dressed the injured member, and is of the opinion that it will not be necessary to amputate it.

Bad Boys.—For some time a number of youthful scamps have amused themselves by collecting at the Pittsburgh Junction, Allegheny, and throwing stones at the trains as they passed. Last night the police captured two of them. They were taken before Alderman Hartley Lewis, and, on their first offense, they were dismissed with a fine and reprimand.

Runaway Accident.—Yesterday morning between nine and ten o'clock a horse attached to a wagon loaded with scrap iron ran off Wylie avenue, and, striking against a large tree and had his left arm broken in two places. His name could not be ascertained. The wagon was damaged considerably. The horse was taken to Wylie and Wylie streets and demolished. The horse escaped unhurt.

In Daily Fear.—Louis Wieland is in daily fear. He and his wife, finding they could no longer harmoniously pursue the journey of life together, concluded to separate. They did so, and Wieland, the last time he saw her, made threats against Louis. He says she threatened to poison him and offered a third party $50 to kill him. Yesterday, meeting the parties before him last night, and Mrs. Wieland gave bail for Court.

John O'Brien was arraigned before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday on complaint of his wife Mary. Mary says John is accustomed to indulge in the "flowing bowl," and that at times, on the 1st of May, he turns the house upside down and spoil the wife," only that instead of using a rod he uses a chair. The couple had a family jar, which ended in a separation. Justice Mary forgiving, a compromise effected, the pledge signed and the departure of a reforming couple completed the scene.

Many persons have availed themselves of the opportunity to purchase a piano at the grand forced sale at Miner's, Fifth avenue, and the number of new visitors to the spacious salesroom from day to day indicates that the sale will not be long in progress. Visitors will be cheerfully shown the ample stock either in the daytime or at night. Persons in need of bonds and mortgages should by all means call early and examine the stock.

Sold Again!—A few evening's since about eight o'clock, Mr. James Longmore, of Allegheny, while passing along North avenue was suddenly attacked by some rascal and knocked down. He was unmercifully kicked about the side alley, without attempting further violence to his victim. What the object was, whether robbery or the gratification of malice can only be conjectured. Mr. Longmore was quite severely hurt, and with difficulty reached his home.

Sold for Postage.—The following is a list of letters deposited without stamps in the Pittsburgh Postoffice and sold for postage:

Bowen, E. J., Hamelton, Pa.; Crone Joseph H., Tyler, Texas; Druit, Mrs. Anna M., Allegheny; Davidson, Miss Jennie, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gibbetts, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Hammersley, George, Oil City, Pa.; Kane, Joseph E., Louisville, Ky.; Lafferty, Miss Libbie, Brownsville, Pa.; Maurer, A. D., Chicago, Ill.; Torrens & Co., D., New York.

Rich Presents.—There are now on exhibition in the window of Benjamin Bailey & Sledie's jewelry house on Fifth avenue, a number of presents, rich and valuable, to be presented to Master W. F. Shinn, by Mr. Wm. H. Gibbs Gorham, the courteous railway officials who had charge of the recent excursion party into Michigan on the occasion of the opening up of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad. The gifts are made by the excursionists, who are unanimous in the desire to award to those gentlemen some substantial recognition of their courtesy and kindness on the late trip. The presentations will shortly be made.

We paid a visit yesterday to the extensive foundry of Messrs. Dickson Marshall & Co., situated in the Twelfth ward, corner of Liberty and Twenty-third streets. We were treating some immense solid columns for supports on bridge work and it was surely wonderful to see the ease with which the heavy masses of iron were handled by the workmen, aided by the cranes and other appliances. The form in which the moulds of the castings of iron founderies and is prepared to furnish all kinds of heavy castings such as mills, engines, boilers, rolling mill machinery generally. Their facilities are unsurpassed in their particular line of work.

Memorial of Abraham Hutton, by James J. Shriner. Published by order of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. This is a pamphlet of fifty-four pages, in which the proceedings ordered on the occasion of the genuine sorrow felt for the death of their President by the Board of Directors, Officers and Pupils of the Principal of the Institution, and for nearly fifty years devoted himself with untiring assiduity, giving the best years of his life to the education of the deaf and dumb pupils of the school, and who by his judicious and skilful management conferred benefits on the unfortunate class which cannot be estimated. The pamphlet is handsomely printed and will be read with pride by the many who were not only instructed by his careful tuition, but guided by his wise counsel and love example. Mr. Hutton has performed his task of love well. Imposed upon him with marked ability, not only, but he made it worth exceedingly interesting and instructive to the general reader. A portrait of the distinguished for the Misses of other countries—their labors and the beneficial results. We commend the pamphlet to the perusal and favor of the philanthropist.

We have already noticed several Lilliputian journals which we have from time to time received printed by young friends of ours. The mania for printing and publishing papers which has of late years deluged our city with journals of all sorts has spread widely amongst the boys, and we suppose there are half a dozen little papers printed now by young amateurs in Pittsburgh, and more are projected. Yesterday we received a neat little pamphlet of sixteen pages, published by Master Harry Hays & Bro., a young firm composed of two sons, some of the late Major General Alex. Hays, under the name of the Excelsior, a little periodical called the Herd. To welcome these very young gentlemen to the field of literature, and to hope that their labors may be crowned with success beyond their hopes. We were also honored yesterday by a visit from the publishers of the young firm of Wilkins & Bell of whose very handsome specimens of printing we previously spoke. These young gentlemen informed us that they intend shortly to issue a paper which if as well printed as their job work, will delight the eyes of all the boys or men either who see it.

Personal.

Rev. J. W. H. STUCKENBERG, of this city, will deliver a lecture in Providence Hall, Canonsburg, Monday evening, the 7th inst. Subject, From the Rhine to Naples—through Switzerland, Venice and Rome.

Hon. JOHN M. KELLY, of Franklin, is in the city. We are glad always to welcome him among us, and are gladder still to learn that he has made another grand oil strike in the Pendleton region. The new development is one of rare promise, and will run up into the hundreds per day and is steadily growing larger from new developments in the vicinity. Home are more deserving prosperity.

Young Shermans.

Three of the Sherman boys, of the 18th ward, were brought before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday morning for disorderly conduct, illustrating the example of their gentle namesake, they made an attack, in force, upon the residence of Mrs. Mary Nutter on Bedford avenue, breaking in the door with battering and then almost hitting it down, following the attack with vile language towards the lady of the house. They will be disposed of to-day.

Suicide.—Miss Shroad.

A serious accident occurred at the Boston oil works, at Sharpsburgh yesterday morning. George Limpert went into an oil still to clean out it, when the refuse oil estimated in the still by some to be about 1,000 gallons, passed through the man hole, but not before his clothing had been turned oil and his arms and face badly anointed. He was taken into No. H. H. Kelly's office and his clothing changed, after which he was removed to his home in this city. The victim was employed by John Scandrett, of Pittsburgh, manufacturer of tanks &c.

The Birmingham Fire.

The loss occasioned by the fire in Birmingham Wednesday morning, on account of which we published yesterday, has been definitely ascertained by the Board of Underwriters to be $100,000. The amount of insurance is $70,000.

Fatal Overheated.

Yesterday morning at an early hour an officer while passing up Madison avenue, Allegheny, observed a man crawling into a cellar through a window. He gave chase and apprehended the officer followed. The two met in the subterranean apartment and a scuffle ensued. The would be thief struggled awhile and then fell to the floor, and was taken to the station house. The officer states that the rail which they proposed to put down was at the same time used at every corner on all the roads in the vicinity. All who desire anything in the fur line are requested to call and examine the immense stock at this popular and reliable establishment.

N. B. Those who would secure SPECIAL BARGAINS would do well to call without delay, as it is a well known fact that all goods in this line advance as the season progresses.

THE WELLSVILLE ROBBERY.

Arrest of One of the Burglars and Recovery of a Portion of the Goods.

Several days since we published an account of the robbery of the jewelry store of Mr. G. W. Laughlin, in Wellsville, Ohio, as our readers will remember. At the time of our publication there was no clue which was at all likely to lead to the detection of the guilty parties and the recovery of the goods, but since that time there has been a slight change. One at least of the parties engaged in the affair is in custody and a small portion of the goods has been recovered. A day or two since a boy about sixteen years of age, calling himself Thomas Mellon, came to the city and obtained boarding with a Mrs. Rourke, on Water street. There was something about the boy's manner that aroused the suspicions of his landlady, and he had a suspicious bundle of baggage with him. Yesterday morning the boy left the house after having first taken a look at his bundle, and it appears he pawned a silver watch at Smith's pawn shop, on Smithfield street, receiving $30 in it, and then offered one at Cimiotti's. Mr. Cimiotti suspecting that the watch had been stolen took hold of the boy with the intention of taking him to the Mayors office, but the young scamp broke away from him and run toward the Union Depot. Mr. C. reported these facts to Officer Dressell, who, on the lookout for the shrewdest men on the force, had an interview with Mellon, and ascertained that he had not developed all he knew in his former statement. Mellon was then taken before Alderman Hartley Lewis, and, on the evidence of the stolen watches in this city than had been recovered. The Chief got to hear of the matter and at once repaired to the lock-up, where he had a conversation with Mellon, who divulged to him some additional information. Mellon was then taken out of the lock-up, and accompanied by the Chief and Officer Moon, visited Smith's pawn shop, where they got one watch. Mellon then conducted the officers to the metal yards near the railroad depot, where, secreted in a metal pile, they found two gold watches, one silver watch and a watch case. Mellon stated that this was all of the stolen property that was in the city, but that if the officers would go with him to Smithfield Ohio, he would turn up more of it, and also take them to the place where they would find Perkins. He now says that he and Perkins left this city together on a thieving expedition, and the first job was at Wellsville. Mr. Laughlin, the proprietor of the grocery store, accompanied by an officer, arrived in this city last night, and will probably return with Mellon this morning. From his statement there is scarcely a doubt but that the burglary was perpetrated by Mellon, and he was probably assisted a by colored man who was employed at the Missouri House, Wellsville.

THE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Regular Meeting—The Business—Regular Exercises.

The regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny County Woman's Suffrage Association, was held last evening at the Board of Trade rooms, not at 7½ o'clock, the hour appointed, but it was fully three-fourths of an hour after that time before the meeting organized and proceeded to business.

THE ATTENDANCE

Was larger than on the previous evening, there being about thirty persons, male and female, present.

The Association was called to order and the exercises opened with prayer by the President.

Miss Smith, the Secretary, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Berger, who had been appointed to address the meeting last evening, stated that he had not been notified of his appointment, and he knew nothing of it until he heard the minutes read.

Mrs. Jennie Hindman moved that the Allegheny County Association be made auxiliary to the State Association. The motion was adopted.

The President stated that this was the regular night for the election of officers, and that business was now in order.

Miss Mulhattan moved that the Association hold a special meeting on Thursday evening next in the Board of Trade rooms for the purpose of electing officers.

The President said she could not entertain the motion, as the constitution required the election to take place at this meeting. It would be necessary, she said, to suspend the constitution before the motion could be entertained, and a motion to that effect was in order.

On motion of Miss Mulhattan the constitution was suspended so far as it related to the time of holding elections.

Miss Mulhattan then renewed her motion for a special meeting.

Miss Ellie Smith moved as an amendment, that the meeting be held at No. 256 Penn street instead of at the Board of Trade rooms. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Miss Jennie Hindman having a matter to bring before the Association in addition of their courtesy and kindness on the late trip. The presentations will shortly be made.

reference to the Constitution, which she presumed she intended to have amended, Miss Smith read a well written and highly entertaining essay on the subject of "Female Suffrage." A very commendable feature of the production was the absence of all vituperation against the opposite sex, which unfortunately characterizes too many of the effusions of the women engaged in the movement. Her arguments were clear and well defined, and her reasonings decidedly logical. The essay was well read and was highly creditable to the author.

MRS. DARBE.

A lady in black, having a very decided German accent, with a mixture of bad French and worse English, was next called upon and made her appearance with an air of importance, equalled in extent, alone, by the bundle of manuscript she held in her hand, and such we presume she intended to indict upon the Association. Before entering upon the Herculean task, she made a few preliminary remarks, highly complimentary to the "gentleman of the press," during which our reporter, who, on a former occasion, had been treated to a ride on a rail, wielded by the same hand, not having the fortitude to bear the infliction again, seized his hat and slipped quietly out, as did a number of others.

ROBBERY AT WEBSTER,

A Store and the Postoffice Robbed—Arrest of the Perpetrators.

On Saturday night or Sunday morning, a store at Webster, Westmoreland county, and the Postoffice, which is located in the same building, were entered and robbed. A considerable quantity of goods were stolen, among which were a number of pairs of boots, and the Postoffice was robbed of several hundred dollars worth of stamps and a considerable sum of money. Suspicion fell upon a man by the name, whose names we were unable to obtain, and they were arrested.

After hearing some of them, we are informed, confessed his guilt and made a statement implicating three others in the robbery. Information was then sent to Greensburg and warrants issued and the accused arrested and taken to the Greensburg jail. It is probable that they will first be tried in the United States Court for robbing the postoffice, as an information was made last evening before one of the United States Commissioners of this city and receipts of the stolen watches in this city than had been recovered. The Chief got to hear of the matter and at once repaired to the lock-up, where he had a conversation with Mellon, who divulged to him some additional information. Mellon was then taken out of the lock-up, and accompanied by the Chief and Officer Moon, visited Smith's pawn shop, where they got one watch. Mellon then conducted the officers to the metal yards near the railroad depot, where, secreted in a metal pile, they found two gold watches, one silver watch and a watch case. Mellon stated that this was all of the stolen property that was in the city, but that if the officers would go with him to Smithfield Ohio, he would turn up more of it, and also take them to the place where they would find Perkins. He now says that he and Perkins left this city together on a thieving expedition, and the first job was at Wellsville. Mr. Laughlin, the proprietor of the grocery store, accompanied by an officer, arrived in this city last night, and will probably return with Mellon this morning. From his statement there is scarcely a doubt but that the burglary was perpetrated by Mellon, and he was probably assisted a by colored man who was employed at the Missouri House, Wellsville.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Institute Under Supervision of U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland—Another Convention.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Sabbath School Institute under the supervision of the U. P. Presbytery of Westmoreland reassembled on Wednesday morning at nine o'clock, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises under the conduct of Rev. W. P. Shaw.

Rev. T. F. Boyd opened the discussion on the question, "Should Sabbath Schools in country places be continued through the entire year?" Mr. Boyd maintained the affirmative. The Master's command is, "Go work in my vineyard." Work at all seasons.

The next question was "should Sessions and Congregations Observe Special Occasions for Prayer and Conference?"

Mr. McCague thought elders were not active enough. They had more to do than serve at the Communion table. Prayer and conference by sessions and congregations would be a good moving power.

Mr. Fergus said prayer underlies the whole work, but it is imperticiable often to observe "special occasions."

Mr. T. J. Gillespie opened the discussion on the question, "Is the use of the Sabbath and object teaching the most efficient method of teaching children truth?" Object teaching is as old as creation. The types of the Old Testament dispensation had a system of object teaching. Jesus taught humility by a little child washing the disciples' feet, Cæsar's pencil, and the ordinance of the Supper. There is authority for the blackboard in Ezekiel 4; 1. Substitute blackboard for "tile," and chalk for "style," and pipes for pencils, blackboards are used profitably in the day school why can they not be so used in the Sabbath schools.

Rev. S. A. Taggart in the General discussion of the above topic, said, it is thought by some the weather is too cold to have Sabbath School in the country in winter. But it is not too cold for the day school. Pupils have more time to study in winter than in summer. If the school is not kept open in the winter, it takes weeks to start it in the spring.

Rev. D. H. Pollock said that the closing of the Sabbath School in the winter destroys the spirit awakened and it takes nearly half the summer to rekindle it.

Rev. W. P. Shaw was of the opinion that if sessions and congregations ought to pray for any thing, they ought surely to pray for the Sabbath School.

The use of the Shorter Catechism in the Sabbath School was then taken up.

Rev. D. A. Marshall thought the Catechism was of great importance as a means of instructing children. It presents the truth in a methodical, scientific manner. Its use is not dead, but those who reject the Catechism are "at sea," badly, in regard to doctrine.

Mr. Dempster said the old school gives head knowledge, but the Sabbath School gives heart knowledge.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. J. W. Sproull discussed "The most effective means to secure the best and more healthful interest in the work on the part of teachers.

After the discussion of a number of other topics the following paper was adopted:

Your committee on resolutions would respectfully report that, in order to render Sabbath Schools more efficient as a missionary power in and for the Church.

1st. The teaching should embrace the truths of the Bible, making prominent the great central doctrine of salvation in "Christ Jesus," and not by any means neglecting what are the first principles of the oracles of God.

2d. That thoroughness in teaching should be aimed at, not being satisfied with *superficial* knowledge, but attaching to the Bible as a *study* of the sublimest science that can occupy the powers of the mind, and worthy of its careful study and devotional attention.

3d. That the teaching should be spiritual in its character, not only inculcating, as a result, of knowledge, propriety of outward conduct, but as collateral to the fruits of the spirit, faith, love, joy, peace, &c.

4th. That those engaged in the work, should endeavor to be consistent up to their profession in their daily walk and conversation, but should endeavor to teach the children the nature of prayer and how to engage in it in a proper spirit.

5th. That it should be the work of the Church, in which *all the members* should recognize their duty to engage, making it as it should be the most *important* work of the day—proclaiming the glad tidings" to a large and very promising portion of mankind, the rising generation.

6th. That our efforts should be made to instill a missionary spirit into the minds of the children, by encouraging them to do what they can in gathering mites for the Sabbath and to give money for missionary purposes at home and abroad.

JOHN S. SPEER, Chairman.

On motion the following committee was appointed to make arrangements for another convention to be held in M'Keesport in January next: Rev. Messrs. Eder, Sproull, Bower and Hare.

After thanks to the citizens for their generous hospitality, and to the choir, for the time and the people of Braddock's Creek, and the congregation and village give signs of renewed life and healthful growth.

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.—The United States Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., Judge McCandless presiding.

The case of the United States vs. Henry Sterrett, previously reported, was resumed and concluded. The jury found a verdict of not guilty on the first, second and third counts of the indictment, and guilty on the fourth count, which charged the prisoner with evading the payment of the special tax and with failing to stamp casks containing beer.

The United States vs. George Siegrist, indicted for carrying on the business of a retail liquor dealer without paying the special tax. There were two indictments against the defendant, and the jury returned verdicts of guilty in both cases.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Christian Starrs, indicted for retaining possession of a letter addressed to Mrs. Hirdt, the contents of which he knew. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Hirdt occupied a tenant house in the rear of the defendant's grocery store on Third avenue which was owned by the defendant. Hirdt and his wife had some disagreement, and the former suddenly left the premises from the latter, and after a reasonable balance of rent due Starrs. Some time afterwards Mrs. Hirdt was informed by one of the carriers that a letter for her was in the office, a letter to Starrs addressed to her in his (Starrs') care. She called on Starrs for the letter, but he declined to deliver it to her unless she would read it in his presence or to him. This she declined to do. He finally consented to give her the letter if she would open it in his presence, but when he looked for it it was gone. A number of witnesses were examined for the United States, after which Court adjourned.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

THURSDAY, Nov. 3.—Court met at 10 o'clock, A. M., present Chief Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams. The following business was transacted.

Morris's appeal. Rule to show cause granted returnable on Saturday the 12th inst. and notice to be given to opposite counsel.

OPINIONS

By THOMPSON, C. J.—Osborne et al. vs. Reynolds, Jefferson county. Judgement affirmed.

Brown's Executors vs. The National Bank of Erie, Erie county, decree reversed and the bill dismissed at the costs of the appellant.

By AGNEW, J.—Brady vs. Brady's Administrators and Devisors, Westmoreland county. Decree of the Orphan's Court reversed and the petition dismissed with costs below, and the costs of this appeal to be paid by Hugh Brady, the appellant.

Fleeger's road in Mead township, Crawford county, to land of J. H. Canfield. Proceedings affirmed with costs.

Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Walters, D. C. Continued.

Grimes et al. vs. Hackett, C. P., *non pros.* McClung's appeal. Argued by Marshall for appellee, and by Roberts for appellant.

Ardesco Oil Comoany vs. North American Oil and Mining Company. D. C. Argued by Sargrails for plaintiff in error, and by G. Golden contra.

THE RUSH CONTINUES.

Ladies Pure—The Latest Styles of Prime Goods Selling at from Fifteen to Twenty-five Per Cent. Less than any House in the City, at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street.

The great bargains now being offered in Ladies Furs of every kind, from the cheapest to the finest grades, are creating much excitement, and as a result constantly keep the representative house of Wm. Fleming & Co., crowned with hosts of customers. Purchasers will there find all the various kinds and qualities of furs, such as Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, Siberian Squirrel, German Fitch, Arctic Fox, Alaska Mink, Astrachan Lamb, Persian Lamb and Royal Ermine, all made in the newest styles in Collars, Capes, Talmas, Muffs, Berthas and Sacques, for Misses, Ladies and Children's wear. A fine assortment of Fox and Wolf Sleigh Robes will also be found, together with stylish Lapp Robes, etc., all of which will be sold in sets or singly to suit the purchaser may desire. The prices range from $5 to $2 per cent. less than any other house in the city. All who desire anything in the fur line are requested to call and examine the immense stock at this popular and reliable establishment.

N. B. Those who would secure SPECIAL BARGAINS would do well to call without delay, as it is a well known fact that all goods in this line advance as the season progresses.

HIGHWAYMEN'S WORK.

A Man Knocked Down—Three Hundred Dollars Taken—The Assailants Escape.

Allegheny was the scene of a highway robbery Wednesday evening. The victim was Mr. Patrick McNally, who is engaged in the liquor business in this city. He resides in Allegheny, and was returning home, when he stopped in Lauty's saloon a few minutes, and about nine o'clock proceeded on his way. When near the corner of West and Ohio streets he was suddenly assailed by two men and knocked down. His pockets were then rifled, the villains securing $300 cash and two checks for $1,500 and $200 respectively, beside other valuable papers. The men fled before he recovered from the blows received.

Information was then lodged yesterday, and the police notified of the occurrence, but at latest accounts the thieves had not been secured.

Important Law Suit.

A highly important law suit, in which Walden, Koehn & Co., of Philadelphia were plaintiffs, and Joseph S. Fink & Co., of this city, defendants, was concluded Wednesday before Judge Stroud, in the District Court of Philadelphia, and a verdict rendered in favor of defendants.

This suit was brought to recover loss and damages to the plaintiffs by the failing of Finch & Co.'s Distillery Warehouse in the spring of 1869, and the result would seem to show how far warehouse men will incur responsible for goods stored in their houses.

Judge Stroud in his charge to the jury said, if the defendants engaged an architect of reputation, and employed suitable workmen, and furnished proper material, they were not liable. The evidence in this case went to show that the accident was occasioned by making the cap stones much smaller than the portion of the pier upon which they connected resting the weight above on the centre of the brick piers, and crushing and scattering them in all directions.

Soon after the accident, Messrs. Finch & Co. offered to make good the losses to their friends by giving them new whiskey for what they had lost. This generous offer was accepted by all except Messrs. Walden, Koehn & Co., who sued for a large amount of damages in addition to the original cost of the goods destroyed.

The conduct of Messrs. Finch & Co., should be duly appreciated in giving away about sixty thousand dollars worth of whiskey, which, with the loss of the building, made it a serious matter to them. We congratulate them upon the result of the late trial, believing that they had offered everything that could reasonably be expected, and more than they were legally bound to perform.

The Pleasant Valley Railway.

We learn that the difficulty relative to the curve rails at Ninth and Liberty streets on the Pleasant Valley Railway has been adjusted. The curve rails are to be changed to suit the rail prescribed by the City Engineer, and the Pleasant Valley Railway Company will have the rail which they proposed to put down next the tracks of the Penn and Ohio railroads changed at their own cost on all the roads in the city. All who desire anything in the fur line are requested to call and examine the immense stock at this popular and reliable establishment.

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THE BIG STRIKE.

The Armstrong Oil Field—Twelve Hundred Barrels per Day—Great Excitement in the Neighborhood.

The East Brady *Independent* with commendable enterprise published an extra paper yesterday to furnish the world with the particulars of the recent heavy oil strike. It says. There is no longer a doubt of the value of the great oil field. For months we have endeavored to impress upon the public the character of this field and thousands have doubted our assertions. From the moment the "Armstrong" was struck the idea impressed itself upon our mind that here would be reached the excitements and wonders of Pithole, whose immense wells startled everybody and annihilated everything like estimate of territory. Such productions had never before been witnessed and such fortunes and so rapidly made were without a parallel.

Here in the valley of Armstrong in a spot that gave the least evidence of oil; a perfect lake of fluid has been found, and like the famed Mecca, thousands of pilgrims will hasten to worship at its shrine. Here wealth will be freely scattered and the poor man of to-day may soon revel in rapidly accumulated fortunes.

On Monday night last the drillers in the Meldren Farm well reached the oil. On Tuesday drilling was continued, and about four feet was made on Wednesday, when the flash of oil was seen. Tools and machinery suspension of work and efforts made to save it. A new tank had been finished, and pipes laying been attached to the casing, the oil began to flow, filling the tank to its capacity, and by careful measurement, fifty barrels an hour was the amount of yield. In a short time the tank was filled and overflowed, and the oil ran down the valley in a perfect flood. A pipe was soon attached to the tank, which conveyed the oil to one of the Meldren Farm tanks, but at the rate it was flowing, this would be inadequate to retain it. Immense quantities will be lost unless other tanks are erected, barrels will be wasted before sufficient tankage can be procured.

In regard to this well and territory all our predictions have been fully verified. It has given the largest producing well in existence. The quantity and value of this oil field is fully established.

Crowds are pouring in from every locality, and before another week has passed, the changes for the better will be manifested in the country. Those who were halting between two opinions, are now fully satisfied, and capital will flow in and the developments go rapidly forward.

The owners of the well are: Meldren Brothers, Thos. and Henry Jennings, Jno. Jennings, and Thos. Mitchell, of this vicinity; Hendricks, Steele, Jas. Merley, Wm. Steep, C. Cartwright, Wm. Phillips, Dr. A. Yeagley, Benj. Yeagley; and John Kinney, of Johnstown.

Then to see the value of the Meldren Farm. Many persons found fault with Mr. Jas. Meldren for refusing $125,000 for his farm, but now that such tremendous results have been obtained it will be conceded that he acted wisely. No estimate can be placed upon the worth of such territory

Other wells are rapidly progressing and again we will be called upon to chronicle new and important strikes.

THE CLARK FARM.

This well known farm, now owned by F. W. Andrews, of Titusville, John H. Maines, of Brady's Bend and Parker's Landing, and Capt. J. Wolf, of Pithole, the latter of whom will be constantly on the ground, is now fairly in the hands of the Executioners. Those who wish to put down wells can ascertain terms, &c., by calling on either of the gentlemen at the places indicated. The great value of this territory has been established, and a gold mine is at hand. They will not sell a lease for speculation, but only for development.

THE JENNINGS BROTHERS WELL.

There seems to be no falling off in this well; but since the strike in the Meldren Reserve, it will probably be drilled a few feet deeper, as its present flow is precisely like the Meldren before the last drilling. It is also calculated that sinking it a few feet further, its production will be immensely increased.

THE JAMES WELL.

This well continues its usual yield. A new tank has been put up and another derrick is about to be erected.

THE CONCERT.

Fair Attendance at a Grand Musical Treat.

The concert offered last night in the new Mercantile Library Hall attracted a large and brilliant assemblage of auditors, but had the concert been properly appreciated in character and ability of the performers, the attendance would certainly have been much larger. There were many vacant seats; there should not have been one. The Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston occupy pre-eminent position among the musicians of this country, and they present the unequaled record of having successfully, for nearly a quarter of a century sustained enviable reputation as finished artists, and almost unapproachable musicians. In the old fashioned American society their praise is sounded, and they are set up as the standards whereby the merits of others are measured and awarded. The concert last night was to a much larger audience last night here in Pittsburgh, a city recognized as one whose whole people are musically inclined, no surprise to us. Those who did attend were pleased, delighted and entertained beyond measure of expression; those who did not actually failed to participate in *the* musical occasion of the season. The programme opened with a fresh and sparkling overture to Zanetta, from which the Boston Club was decidedly encored by the full Quintette. A brilliant air from Joan of Arc, a vocal gem, was beautifully rendered by Miss Adler. Miss Hyde, a singer of extraordinary vocal power and expression. The next offering was an exquisite composition arranged for the flute, executed by M. Herndl. This was graceful, sweet and fluent, and anon dashing, vivacious and sparkling. It announced the audience and earned a hearty demand for its reproduction. The encore was graciously responded to and the audience appreciation was manifested by the second edition. A charming "caprice" for clarionette was next performed by Mr. Thomas Ryan, and we thought it the gem of the evening. It was rapturously encored and was repeated with parallel effects. The good old Scotch ballad "The Fisher's Fishes," was sung by Miss Ryan, with decided effect. This is a pretty ballad, boasting fine sentiment and melody, and it seemed to us that it deserves more pleasing than ever in Miss Ryan's interpretation. A duo on the violin and violincello, by Messrs. Thomas and Fries was a grand instrumental performance, the familiar melodies of which, interwoven and blending so happily together, intoxicated the audience with delight and elicited a ringing demand for repetition. It was repeated with equal effect. A mingo and fugue from the surviving (septette) part of Beethoven's twentieth composition was rendered in elegant manner by the Quintette. It was also a Trumerei from Schorz and Binder-Scenen, from Schumanny and Mendelssohn. The sweet ballad, "Love's Request" sweet but not popular—was given in good manner by Miss Ryan, after which followed is magnificent style the opening chorus and prevailing air of Fra Diavolo.

The concert was simply grand and the audience seemed to be delighted. To-night the second takes place. Many of the best seats of the hall have been reserved for sale at the door, and we hope there will be large and generous attendance.

GRAND SOIREE.

Prof. Mayer's Pupils' First Reunion.

One of the most enjoyable and at the same time most select and brilliant soirees of the season was that held in Turners' Hall, on Tuesday evening, by the pupils of Prof. D. Mayer's dancing academy. This newly opened terpsichorean school is patronized by a large number of our most worthy young folks, and we do not marvel that the entertainment was select and first class. It could not have been otherwise than select, for the invitations were distributed by the pupils with the utmost discrimination. Professor Mayer gave his selection to each invitation, and himself received the guests. Knowing each person invited, he was thus enabled to see that no invitation had been transferred. The result of this carefulness was thoroughly satisfactory. The "grand march" took place at fifteen minutes to nine o'clock, and dancing was kept up to a late hour. Those present have reason to congratulate themselves on the pleasant experience they enjoyed. The floor managers of the occasion of the class did them the utmost credit, and was a fitting commentary on their teacher's ability and success. Thus early in their course of instruction, they appeared like accomplished Terpsichoreans. Prof. Mayer has introduced a new and decidedly excellent feature in his class, that of instructing ladies and gentlemen together. Each meeting of the class is a pleasant party and while learning the beautiful art they are to enjoy together, they practice it together. Thereby, in the course of the term, they learn just about twice what they would otherwise do. Such thorough care is used in admitting pupils to the class that the most fastidious lady can find no fault with the arrangement. The music was excellent, and was furnished by Julius Moore's band of this city, and Mr. Moore is also an figure caller. Mr. Joseph Wehman, an accomplished pianist, presided admirably at the piano. The supper, furnished by Julius Richter, was very fine. We are glad to know that these parties are to be repeated from time to time.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—One of the most pleasing and interesting dramas that has been produced in this city for many years has "occupied the boards" at the Opera House since Monday night last. It is Tom Taylor's great domestic drama entitled "Mary Warner." The plot is a most interesting one, is replete with thrilling but not improbable situations, and the *denouement* is of a peculiarly charming and satisfactory character. Mrs. Scott-Siddons in the title *role*, supported by Mr. McCollum as "George Warner," Mr. Gotthold as "Rob Leavitt," Mr. Lane as "Peter Nesbitt," Miss Ryan's, and the remaining characters well cast, as they are at the Opera House, we can scarcely imagine of a greater treat in the way of amusement than to see "Mary Warner." This evening Mrs. Bowers takes a benefit, on which occasion Wilkie Collins' romantic drama entitled "Man and Wife" will be presented.

FAIR.—There is at present a fair in progress at Point Chapel, for the benefit of St. Mary's church, to which we desire to call the attention of all benevolent and charitable persons, as well as those who are in need of a pleasant place to spend an evening. There is a certain pleasure to be derived from doing good, even with a consciousness of having contributed to a worthy cause, that is wholly indescribable, and which arrises from no other cause, and if any of our readers desire to satisfy themselves of their fact, it is only necessary for them to visit the fair and contribute to the cause of humanity and charity.

ACADEMY.—The Weber Burlesque troupe have, during the past week, been doing a good business at the Academy of Music, and will be certain to draw large audiences as long as they give such delightful entertainments. Last evening "La Somnambula," arranged by Weber expressly for her troupe, was given to a large audience. It will be repeated again this evening.

VARIETIES.—The Varieties Theatre has been more than usually well patronized during the past week, and last night the house was filled to its utmost capacity. In addition to the usual brilliancy of "variety talent," Delehanty, Meagher & Bloodgood's Minstrels have performed there every night, making one of the largest and best variety combinations in the country. The same troupe will appear to-night and to-morrow night.

Pennsylvania Patentees.

Following is a list of the United States patents granted to citizens of Western Pennsylvania during the week ending November 1, 1870:

No. 108,756—Compound for treating wool, H. M. Capamaghis, Pittsburgh.

No. 108,797—Sawing Machine, George W. Kearns, Lilleyville.

No. 108,810—Dumping car, William Merrington and Nathaniel Kirkwood, McKeesport.

No. 108,881—Paper Cutting Machine, St. Clair Dewar, Pittsburgh, and L. G. Rice, Camb